

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CREDIBLE OR INCREDIBLE?

READER! we beg the favour of five minutes' talk with you on the statement we made a fortnight since, touching the design of the Whigs to endow Romanism in Ireland. We are not about to request a vote of confidence in ourselves, nor to insist upon the authenticity of the source whence our information was obtained. But, in the name of manhood, to appeal to nothing higher, let common-sense, at least, have fair play! Nothing is easier, and few things more stupid, than to shut one's eyes and say "I can't see." Every one knows how readily belief follows upon the trail of strong desire, and how prone we all are, in attempting to avoid stumbling upon an unwelcome conclusion, to turn abruptly from the path of evidence which is suspected of leading to it. It becomes us, therefore—more especially in estimating the worth of assertions we would fain deny—to look at them like men laying some claim to intelligence—to balance probabilities—and to act according as this or that scale preponderates.

Come, then! let us see what sufficient reason there is for relying upon the Whigs that they will not do as we have said they will.

It cannot be denied that the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland is a political project specially favoured by the Whigs. We can scarcely think it necessary to put forward proof of this—the fact having been so explicitly and so recently avowed. Their position, then, may be thus described. They have been constituted the responsible advisers of the Crown—Ireland is their "great difficulty"—they believe themselves to be cognisant of a policy which would act in that country as "oil upon the troubled waters"—and they are prevented just now from putting it in force solely by their conviction that the sectarian prejudices of the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, would frustrate their attempt. Supposing them to be influenced by earnest feelings, what conduct would best harmonise with their views? Would they be likely to abandon their design? Would they peril its success by blazing it abroad to the world? Would they allow themselves to be pumped by artful but inconvenient questions? Would they not deem their honour far more intimately concerned in giving legislative embodiment to their cherished principles, than in binding themselves down to expressions, drawn from them in the hurry of debate, and rendered necessary to stay a panic which, if allowed to make head, would overturn their whole scheme?

They who place such unlimited confidence in Lord John Russell's disclaimer of his intention to propose an immediate settlement of this question, appear to us to judge of his lordship by a rule framed by their fancy rather than their experience. We believe that he, in common with most of the statesmen of the day, is very mainly what the state of parties makes him. And we say, advisedly, that were Lord John less disposed than by his own confession he is, to endow the Catholic clergy of Ireland, his reluctance would be overborne, or his administration would soon perish. The thing is determined upon by stronger men than he. He is minister by the sufferance of Sir Robert Peel and O'Connell. He cannot stand alone. Their united bidding he must do, or resign; and when their bidding chimes in with his own fondest wishes, is it probable that delay will be protracted a single hour beyond the time prescribed by worldly prudence?

Recent events have proved the morality of Parliament and the clubs to be quite after "its own order." After all that we have seen, is it not childish, or something worse, to suppose that Lord John will be squeamish in the interpretation he may hereafter put upon his own words? When every one knows that to alarm the people previously to a general election would be just the way to defeat his own purpose, what is there in our present Premier—what in his past history—what in his every-day conduct—or what

in the political atmosphere which he breathes—to make it impossible for him to reconcile with his notion of official honour an *impromptu* reply to an inconvenient question, which might have the effect of lulling suspicion to sleep? We know no reason for concluding that Lord John Russell's sense of honour is so much more delicate than that of Sir Robert Peel; and we believe he would be far more disinclined to expose his intentions to every parliamentary querist than to cover the weak side of his position by an adroit evasion of the question. To have been trapped by Mr. Duncombe into a premature disclosure of his plans would, in the judgment of St. Stephen's, have been a puerile blunder. Lord John was more dexterous; "I would, but I cannot," was the substance of his reply, "but as soon as I can with safety I certainly will"—whereat we are told that to charge him with a definite design to effect his object as soon as he gets a Parliament returned to his hand is to utter "uncharitable" opinions of the Whig lord.

We have said that the time understood by all parties as best fitted for the execution of this project is the session immediately following the next general election. If it be found, as indeed is most likely, that the new House of Commons, returned upon no broad principles of ecclesiastical policy, contains a considerable majority in favour of the endowment, the course of the Premier will be regarded as clear. It is for those who think his honour a sufficient guarantee to admit of any amount of supineness on their part, to reflect upon the answer which they would put in to some such declaration as the following:—"I never concealed from the country my views of what is necessary for the successful government of Ireland. I refrained from taking advantage of my position to pass a measure of this nature until the people had enjoyed an opportunity of giving a constitutional expression to their will. Although frankly informed that I looked forward with hope to such a change of public opinion as would enable me to realise my long cherished wishes, they have returned this House as representative of their political preferences and principles. It is to the voice of this House, and not to outdoor clamour, that her Majesty's ministers ought to defer. I take the country to have given its tacit but deliberate sanction to the policy I am at length justified in submitting to Parliament—and although I cannot flatter myself that our proposal will excite no ill feeling, I have sufficient confidence in the good sense of the people of these realms to believe that before the present Parliament has reached its natural period of existence, all such feeling will have passed away, and every prejudice will be allayed by the evident improvement of Ireland under the genial operation of this conciliatory measure."

Sum up, now, and see how the case stands. Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, and Daniel O'Connell are at one in regarding the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood as necessary to the permanent pacification of Ireland. All their recent movements indicate that they are acting in concert. The object they have at heart they will be able to effect by merely practising the ordinary reserve which statesmen commonly believe themselves justified in resorting to. Is there anything, we ask, either in the nature of the case, or in the character of the parties, which should forbid all idea that such reserve will be maintained? What have we on the other side? A speech of Lord John Russell, pledging him to nothing, and two or three electioneering equivocations. We state once more, for the warning of our fellow-countrymen, that the principle, the outline, and the time of the contemplated policy are so far settled, as to form a basis for party compromise. Let those disbelieve it who will. We have discharged our conscience—nor shall we shrink from discussing, by way of anticipation, the main features of the plan which we have every reason to believe will be submitted to the new Parliament.

ENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC CLERGY.

(From the *Churchman's Monthly Review*.)

We have received the most positive assurances, from the lips of one whom we know to be in daily communication with, and to enjoy the confidence of, men in the highest departments of the State, that, in spite of the assurances of Lord John Russell, the terms of an arrangement are actually settled, and have received the approval of Mr. Daniel O'Connell on the one side, and Sir Robert Peel on the other, by which the establishment of the Roman priests in Ireland, mainly out of the revenues of the Establishment, but partly by a new charge upon the land, is fully determined on. But the whole matter is meant to be kept a profound secret until the ensuing general election of 1847 shall have

given the Government a House of Commons prepared to support such a plan.

(From the *Notts Review*.)

We are perfectly convinced, with our able and outspoken contemporary, the *Nonconformist*, that the State payment of the Catholic clergy is one of the most favoured schemes of the present administration, and that, once let the next general election be over, and we shall find them prepared with a measure for the conciliation of the Irish, by bribing their religious teachers. That such a catastrophe would be welcomed by the English and Scotch Dissenters we are not at present disposed to believe, for we cannot attribute to a body so generally intelligent the desire to behold perpetrated so marvellous an inconsistency; but that some such step is in contemplation we have no sort of doubt, and hence deem it desirable to direct the attention of our readers to the subject, and to re-assert principles which, though professed on so large a scale, seem in many quarters to have lost their vitality, and become subservient to the views and aims of that expediency, the history of which is a chronicle of the achievements of falsehood, and the influence of which is hostile to the religion and improvement of any land. We exhort the really honest Dissenters, we mean the men who will not pander and truckle to fashion, nor become the toadies of expediency—we exhort these stern supporters of the voluntary principle to be on their guard, watching with careful eyes the movements of public men and the tendency of public measures. We have no wish to prophesy falsely, but we desire to echo the timely warning of our contemporary, so that, when the hour of conflict arrives, it may find them in arms and prepared.

(From the *Watchman*.)

We really wonder how any man, having eyes to see, and ears to hear, and a mind to reason, can entertain a doubt that it is the intention of Lord John Russell, and of most of the members of the Government, to endow Popery in Ireland, at the earliest period at which they shall find themselves strong enough to accomplish the object. Every individual in the Ministry (with, so far as we can recollect, only the solitary exception of Mr. Fox Maule) has, with more or less distinctness and frequency, declared himself in favour of such endowment in one shape or another; and if the Protestant public should be so far deluded by evasive and ambiguous statements, like those recently made by Mr. Macaulay, as to slumber over the subject at the next general election, they will assuredly be awakened to a sense of their folly and guilt—although probably only when it will be too late to avert the result.

(From the *Macclesfield Chronicle*.)

It belongs to the "voluntaries" boldly to stem the approaching tide of what we deem a spurious liberality, if they would not be carried away by the stream. Lord John Russell does not stand alone in his views on this subject; liberal Churchmen throughout the country, as well as in the senate, are rapidly drifting towards the same conclusion.

Let men have faith in the self-supporting power of religious truth, and they will not be disappointed. It has been often and well remarked that it is only when corrupted by gold, and degraded into a secular tool, that the high interests of religion have been placed in peril. We are now in a crisis when all who hold these views are imperatively called upon openly to avow and boldly to maintain them. Let us not be misunderstood. The old bigoted cry of "No Popery" will not, and does not deserve to succeed. We do not hesitate to say that, if there were no other alternative, we would rather see the triumph of Lord John Russell's principles than submit to the perpetual ascendancy of those which are contended for by the zealots of Exeter-hall. But there is "a more excellent way" than either, and we repeat that the enlightened friends of religion, and of their country, are now called on vigorously to urge its adoption.

SOCIETY FOR THE ABOLITION OF ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

On Wednesday there was a numerous meeting at the Hall of Commerce, to hear Mr. E. Muscatt, minister, lecture on the constitution and abuses of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

Earl Duncannon presided, and, in opening the proceedings, said, when they considered the existence of these courts they could not but come to the conclusion that it was folly to allow themselves to be overruled by courts which owed their origin to the superstitions of the 11th and 12th centuries [hear]. There was no party in the state that supported them; on the contrary, the present Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, and Lord Lyndhurst concurred in recommending their abolition. These courts had stood up against the opinion of the world in consequence of the apathy of the people. They were like a reed, blown upon and bent to the ground, but up it came when the storm had subsided with full episcopal elasticity.

Mr. MUSCATT, after some prefatory observations, and after narrating the origin of the Ecclesiastical Courts, pointed out the unwise regulations affecting "pecuniary."

He then drew attention to the power of the courts, and to their testamentary jurisdiction. The question would naturally arise—why the bishop should grant probates and letters of administration? It arose out of the errors of olden times. Testamentary power had nothing to do with episcopal duties; the ecclesiastical commissioners, in a recent report, stated that the ecclesiastical courts exercised testamentary power as a civil power, and not as an ecclesiastical. It might be asked, too, whether any advantage accrued from the conducting of this business by the bishops? whether it was done better by them than by other courts? He had no hesitation in saying that they conducted it in a most slovenly manner, in a manner dangerous to the State, and discreditable to themselves [hear, hear]. But for these services they were exorbitantly paid. In the diocese of Canterbury a probate under £1,000 cost £6 7s. 6d. In St. David's, the charge was, under £1,000, £5 18s. 4d.; under £2,000, £7 15s.; while in Gloucester the charge was, under £1,000, £6 15s.; under £2,000, £9 18s. 6d. These and other courts charged what they pleased, chancing whether or not they could get it, for by legal process they could not recover it. The reverend gentleman exposed the exorbitant fees for registrars, &c. The registrar in the diocese of Chester had been examined by the commissioners. That gentleman said that the office was given to him by his father, the Bishop of Chester, when he was fourteen years of age, and that the remuneration was about £4,000 a-year. In 1830 he had held his office forty years, and it was probable that before he left this life he would have derived from his court, nearly, if not quite, a quarter of a million sterling. In many parts of the country, the places in which the wills were kept were by no means fit for the purpose. In one of the dioceses in the province of York, the registrar was very fond of smoking. He always had a pipe in his mouth, even in the office; when he wanted a light, he was in the habit of going to the wills, from the corner of one of them he would tear a piece, exclaiming, "Here goes another testator" [laughter]. Mr. Muscatt concluded by stating that petitions would be prepared in the next sessions, praying the abolition of the court, and he had no doubt that success would attend their exertions.

A vote of thanks to Earl Ducie was carried with acclamation.

PROPOSED EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—A public meeting was convened on Wednesday, at the Victoria-rooms, Bristol, to receive a deputation from this body, with a view to further the objects thereof, and to bring the matter before the Christian public at Bristol. The meeting, says the *Bristol Mercury*, was the most numerous we have ever witnessed in this building: the large room was literally crammed with persons connected with the various evangelical congregations of this city and neighbourhood, and immense numbers went away unable to obtain admission. The chair was taken by W. Blair, Esq., of Bath. Mr. Probert, Baptist minister, gave out the old hundredth psalm, which having been sung, Mr. Thoresby, Independent minister, read several passages of scripture; Dr. Bunting (Wesleyan) read several of the prayers of the Church of England liturgy; Mr. W. Lucy (Independent) engaged in extemporary prayer. The chairman then addressed the meeting, and was followed by various ministers, including Mr. Osborne (Wesleyan), Mr. Bickersteth (rector of Watton), Mr. Haynes (Independent), Dr. Peck of New York, Dr. Leifchild (Independent), J. R. Piers and A. D. Campbell (Episcopalians), T. Crisp (Baptist), and Dr. Bunting (Wesleyan). In reference to the object of the Alliance Dr. Leifchild said:—

He was asked by some, What is it all about—what are you uniting for? His answer was, they were uniting because it was their plain duty, and so far, he contended, they were taking a step in the right direction. It was not likely they could see the end before they took the first step. Did they think Luther saw what his first step would lead to? No; he felt he had a plain duty to perform; he set his foot on indulgences, and left the end to God. Theirs, too, was a path of duty, and they must leave it to God to show where it would lead: they could not tell. It might lead to a second Reformation, which he felt was much needed.

The resolutions proposed were similar to those adopted at Liverpool and Birmingham.

CLERICAL NON-RESIDENCE.—The Bishop of Ely, in the course of his charge, which he has lately been engaged in delivering at his visitations, states that more than one-fourth—indeed, nearly one-third—of the beneficed clergy in his diocese are non-resident on their cures.

GATHERCOLE v. MIAL.—A new trial has been entered by Mr. Gathercole (with whose character our readers are already well acquainted), for libels alleged to have been imputed in articles recently printed in the *Nonconformist*. Mr. Mial is determined, however, to use every effort in his own defence; and we are quite sure that he will still have the sympathy and best wishes of every lover of civil and religious liberty in the land. We certainly cannot understand how any man, professing to be under the influence of Christian principles, and especially holding the sacred office of the Christian ministry, can condescend to act the part which Mr. Gathercole is now playing. Mr. G. lays his damages in this action at £5,000.—*The Church, or Baptist Penny Magazine*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SON.—It is lamentable to observe the change that has taken place in the congregation attending Stokeinteignhead church, since the induction of the Rev. Edward Coplestone Phillpotts, and with him the introduction of Puseyite and obsolete forms into the mode of worship. From having, under his predecessor, Dr. Collins, been a well-attended church, it has now become a pitiful exhibition of empty pews and benches. Nearly the whole of the former congregation have been driven in disgust either to neighbouring parish churches or to dissenting chapels. There is no singing, and the moment the minister leaves the pulpit to read the offertory sentences at the communion table, the congregation depart, leaving him to conclude the ceremony almost alone.—*Western Times*.

THE ENDOWMENT-OF-THE-CATHOLICS QUESTION.—If, upon the back of the Protestant institution, there is to be erected a Romanist establishment, what will remain

for the Christians of this country but to unite for the abolition of the one in order to the prevention of the other? Some of us may be wrong in waiting so long, but none will be justified in hesitating then. When a street is on fire, we pull down a neighbour's dwelling to prevent the flames from spreading to contiguous houses. . . . Establishments may be wrong—Prelacy may be injurious—but Popery is anti-Christian. Judging thus, we say that any institution which becomes the willing or unwilling vehicle of the legal introduction of Popery into our country, must be abolished. There ought to be, there will be, I hope, among true Christians, no hesitation about it.—*Sir C. E. Smith's Pamphlet on the Edinburgh Election*.

SALE OF GOODS SEIZED FOR CHURCH-RATES.—On Wednesday last Mr. Gossett, auctioneer, sold by auction, at the Rose and Crown-inn, Edmonton, two pigs, a sack of flour, some silver spoons, and other articles, which had been seized under magistrates' warrants in default of payment of church-rates. The parties seized on are members of the Society of Friends, and named respectively John Catchpole, Thomas Bax, and Mira Nainby. The total amount claimed, inclusive of costs, was £4 1s. 6d., and the sale realised sufficient to discharge the claim.

The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* for this month contains an advertisement from the fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge, requiring to purchase three or four adwosons of livings, with incomes of about £400 a year, and a population of about four or five hundred. These gentlemen would appear to be little troubled with scruples respecting simony.

CHURCH-RATES AT BOSTON.—At a vestry meeting in this town, last week, a proposal to make a church-rate was rejected by 341 to 217; majority against the rate, 124.

THE PROPOSED EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The period approaches when the much-agitated question of an Evangelical Alliance among Christians of various persuasions will probably be set at rest. The united committee, composed of the four district divisions, will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) morning in the lower room of Exeter-hall. From eleven till one o'clock they will be engaged in devotional exercises, and will afterwards begin their preparations for the intended conferences. Whether the whole united committee will continue their sittings from day to day we are not able to say. On Wednesday, however, the select committee, on whom will principally devolve the labour of making provision for the regular order of business, will meet, and will continue their sittings from day to day until the 19th inst., when the first conference will assemble. The conferences, we understand, will be held in the lower room, unless the number of persons admitted to take part in the proceedings should be so great as to require a larger room. It appears to be expected that the conferences will continue daily for about a week. They are to be followed by three public meetings in the large hall, to be held on Tuesday, the 25th instant, and the two ensuing days. It had been arranged that certain papers should be prepared by individuals appointed for that purpose, to be read as a kind of basis for the proceedings; but we believe there is some probability of this plan being abandoned, and that, at the public meetings at least, the proceedings will consist wholly of extemporaneous addresses. At each of the three public meetings there will be a fresh chairman. The time of the conferences will be occupied partly with devotional exercises and partly with discussion. The prayer meetings will be presided over by ministers, the meetings for business by laymen; new chairmen being appointed for each day, and the honours being distributed as much as possible among the different denominations. The committees which have made preparations for the conferences will be ready to submit a plan for their consideration; but it is understood that the conferences will be perfectly free and unrestricted, and will adopt only such resolutions as shall commend themselves to general approval after due consideration and discussion.—*Patriot*.

PROSPECTS OF THE GERMAN REFORMATION.—The man of most eminence in the Catholic Church for learning and talents, who had joined the German Catholic party, was Dr. Theiner, who subsequently undertook the charge of a large congregation in Breslau, where the adherents are numerous. But one of the last numbers of the *Zeitung* informs us that he has withdrawn his connexion with the party; and the immediate cause assigned is the conduct of Ronge, and the kind of speeches he delivered during a tour through the south of Germany. He acted, it is said, with such indiscretion, and so seriously damaged the cause with which he is connected, that the strongest disapprobation was expressed against him by the more respectable part of the congregation in Breslau, and the use of the pulpit was even refused him. This, however, Ronge insisted upon having, and Theiner has gone into retirement, under the conviction that, from the direction things are obviously taking, "the German Catholic Church cannot possibly maintain its ground." It also appears from one of the last reports given to the movement, that some of the preachers have begun to utter the most flagrant and undisguised Rationalism. So that there seems but too much reason to conclude with the person who reports these facts, that "the bubble is bursting," and no reason to wonder at the statement given by another—"Ronge's *éclat* decreases day by day, and how can it be otherwise? His boundless ignorance must at length bring the blush of shame into the cheek of his followers and flatterers." What a miserable result to a movement which began with such vigour, and awakened so many fond hopes regarding the future!—*Edinburgh Witness*.

THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION is holding its eleventh annual conference at Rochdale. On Friday and Saturday week the letters from the different circuits were read, showing the progress and decline of the society in those places. The number of members connected with the association has not been announced, neither have the stations of the ministers for the ensuing year transpired, but these will be duly made known. There are 93 itinerant preachers and 312 chapels (independent of 261

rooms used as preaching places). On Tuesday evening a tea party was held in the school-room, when 600 persons sat down. The meeting was afterwards addressed by several ministers and other friends. On Wednesday the various funds of the society came under consideration, and their proper application. Mr. Robert Eckett, of London, was declared duly elected president, and John Rippling, Esq., of Darlington, secretary. On Thursday the usual examination of the preachers was gone through, and not a single objection made to any. On Friday the representatives were called upon to state the results of the visits of the deputations appointed by the last annual assembly to the various circuits. The whole of the reports were highly gratifying. The subject of a pamphlet, written by Mr. R. Eckett during the past year, addressed to Mr. W. M. Bunting, being an "Exposition of the Laws of Conference Methodism," was brought under the notice of the annual assembly. Several members of the meeting expressed their views as being highly favourable to the production and the satisfaction they had derived from its perusal. The thanks of the assembly were unanimously given to Mr. Eckett.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE has continued its meetings at Bristol during the past week, but the proceedings have presented no features of particular interest.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—At the meeting of the shareholders on Thursday, a dividend, at the rate of 9s. per share of £14 6s. was declared. The increase in the amount of traffic during the half-year was £86,718 7s. over the corresponding period of 1845, and £28,462 10d. in excess of the six months ending January last, during a few months of which the line to Brandon was open. The completion of other branches and extensions will, it is expected, in the course of next year, create a much greater increase in revenue. Mr. Hudson declared that the irregularities on the line (which was no worse than others) arose from the want of sufficient locomotives, which they found much difficulty in providing. So largely did they estimate the future traffic, that they had ordered 400 new carriages. They were going to centralise their locomotive department, and had already obtained powers for increasing their metropolitan station-room. During the last three months they had, exclusive of Sundays, run 4,448 trains, running a distance of 27,464 miles, and yet the delay on the average had only been three quarters of a minute per train. Perhaps, by the same law of distribution, says the *Times*, his Majesty will show that twenty-four stokers have only been damaged at the average rate of a broken finger to each man.

CONVEYANCE OF GUNPOWDER BY RAILWAY.—During the thunder storm, and while the electric fluid was flashing in all directions, the passengers by the half-past six o'clock train, a.m., Great Western Railway, for Bristol, on Saturday week, were terrified for their safety in consequence of the luggage box being laden with barrels of gunpowder weighing 50lbs.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF PROVISIONS.—The following are the comparative prices of meat and bread in London, Paris, and Brussels, according to the returns:—London: beef 7d. to 9d., mutton 7d. to 10d., lamb 9d. to 11d., veal 7d. to 9d., pork 8d. to 10d. per lb. Paris: beef 4d. to 6d., mutton 5d. to 6d., lamb 7d. to 10d., veal 4d. to 6d., pork 6d. to 8d. per lb. Brussels: beef 3d. to 5d., mutton 4d. to 5d., lamb 6d. to 8d., veal 4d. to 5d., pork 4d. to 6d. The price of bread in London, for the 4lb. loaf, is for the first quality 9d., second 7d.; some bakers, however, in Blackfriars-road, Marsh-gate, Whitechapel, and other populous parts, only charge 6d. In Paris and Belgium the price of bread is fixed by the municipal authorities, according to the price of wheat and flour at market. The 4lb. loaf, of eighteen ounces English, for the first quality, at Paris, is 6d., and second 5d.; in Belgium, 5d. and 4d.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of Metropolitan Improvements will open a communication between the points of junction of St. Martin's-lane, Cranbourn-street, Newport-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, and Long Acre, in a line through King-street, Covent-garden, to the Strand, demolishing a number of wretched and filthy hovels in Angel-court and Rose-street, Long Acre, terminating directly opposite Bedford-street. The commissioners also propose to widen the south-west termination of St. Martin's-lane, by throwing back the houses at the corner of Hemming's-row, on a line with St. Martin's-place, at a cost of £9,000.

THE STORM OF THUNDER AND LIGHTNING ON WEDNESDAY.—During the dreadful storm on Wednesday last four men were killed by lightning whilst reaping in a field at Whitehorse farm, between Norwood and Croydon; three of them were struck dead on the spot, and the fourth was taken away insensible, and died soon after. Another man was killed at the head of a team of horses at Chislehurst. Mr. Carttar has held an inquest on the body. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—Lady Campbell, and a daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, are taking a course of treatment at Sudbrook-park hydropathic establishment, Richmond, Surrey, and are deriving great benefit thereby.

THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD has been conferred upon John Jervis, Esq., her Majesty's Attorney-general.

We have reason to believe that Lord Ponsonby, who was so long Ambassador at Constantinople, will succeed Sir R. Gordon, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna. It is also said that Lord Elgin, the late Governor of Jamaica—a post which he has filled with distinguished success—will shortly proceed to Canada, as Governor-general.—*Times*.

THE BISHOP OF KILDARE, Dr. Charles D. Lindsey, died on Saturday. His income was £6,000 per annum. By his death the bishopric becomes extinct as a separate see, and will henceforth be united to that of Dublin, the revenues to be handed over for the uses of the Ecclesiastical Commission. He is reputed to have died enormously wealthy, besides having his life insured for a large sum of money.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

This important body, consisting of delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, and a large number from America, commenced its sittings at the City of London Institution, Aldersgate-street, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The time chosen was singularly appropriate, as enabling delegates from foreign parts to visit this country during the same month as the friends of the Evangelical Alliance are preparing to assemble. The place of meeting, the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, was well selected, as central, convenient, and one of the best theatres in London for elocutionary display. We observed many visitors, among whom were some of the fair sex (those best friends to all that is benevolent and philanthropic) who had crossed the Atlantic to lend their assistance to the furtherance of this great and good cause. The Convention opened at ten o'clock, there being above 300 delegates present.

As we gave a sketch of the first day's proceedings in our last number, and the report of the after meetings of this interesting assemblage extends to a great length, it will be unnecessary to recapitulate what then took place. It will suffice to mention one or two of the more interesting features of the opening sitting. Amongst them was a paper read by Mr. Beggs, secretary of the National Temperance Society, explanatory of the objects of the Convention, of which the following is an abstract:—

The idea of a general convention of delegates from the friends of temperance in the various parts of the world was first suggested in 1843. The first meeting was proposed for June, 1844. On hearing of the intended conference of evangelical ministers, to be held in London, in August, 1846, the committee of the National Temperance Society resolved to take advantage of the circumstance, and determined on fixing on that time for the meeting of the Temperance Convention. They had since been labouring to forward the plan thus determined on. They had opened a correspondence with temperance societies in various parts of the globe. The present time was peculiarly favourable for their purpose. The spirit of moral agitation was abroad. Though it might be at times misdirected, this spirit was at least better than stagnation. It had already produced manifest effects. Already the first of her Majesty's Ministers had made the admission that there were great social deficiencies in the country—he had admitted that there were deficiencies in education, in prison discipline, in the sanitary condition of the community. Good men of all sects were now co-operating for the general welfare. The important fact was recognised, that no class can suffer alone—that all men are brethren. Much of these happy results was owing to those mighty engines, the printing press and the steam engine. And these facilities of commerce were also facilities of goodwill and affection. Nations were brought near by modern science; their intercourse could not but result in an improved state of mutual regard. Great empires will soon recognise the principle that the true glory of a country consists in the happiness of its inhabitants. The present meeting would do its part in preparing the way for such a state, and would tend, to some extent, to hasten the good time. Though much had been done in the cause of temperance, much yet remained undone. The movement was, as yet, hardly appreciated by its own friends. It was not merely an agent for reclaiming drunkards; the most important reformations of the social system found in temperance their most steadfast ally. Political and moral reform, and Christian education, were all supported by it. Yet, strange to say, the cause of temperance was, as yet, looked coldly and discouragingly on by the majority of the good, the pious, and the benevolent: and the evils of this were manifest. The example of men was powerful in proportion to their excellence. When this example was united with the strong propensities of human nature, could it be expected that the ignorant would have firmness to resist? Election festivities, promoted by the highest of the land, were hot-beds of intemperance. On this point, the friends of temperance should take a decided stand. No elector who loved the cause of temperance should record his vote for the man who gave his sanction to intoxication. Another fertile cause of intemperance was the usage observed at funerals. In Scotland they were directing much attention to this point, and had done much good. One of the most effectual methods for the destruction of intemperance was the instruction of the rising generation in the principles of the movement. Some regular system should be adopted. As yet, little had been done in this way. Statistical information was, also, of the highest importance, and would be received with pleasure by the committee.

Drs. MARSH (Secretary of the American Temperance Society) and BEECHER (father of the movement in that country) mentioned one or two facts of interest:—

At Mr. Everett's inauguration dinner 600 of the *élite* of Boston and Massachusetts sat down without a drop of intoxicating liquor before them. The great evil in America was, the licensed traffic. They resolved to get rid of this. It was a hard work. While a man had a license he would sell; it was his business to do so. But the people effected the change. Except in one small county, there was not one licensed seller of ardent spirits in Massachusetts. Out of 856 towns in the State of New York, 700 decided against licenses. The majorities were as four to one. It was the greatest moral triumph the world ever witnessed, and the people sat down and wept in silent and grateful joy. This reformation was not completed—it was coming—it would sweep England, it would raise Ireland, it would regenerate the world. In the Washington movement they had 300,000 reformed drunkards. Six men, members of a drinking-club at Baltimore, signed the pledge, and set an example which has been followed by 150,000. The public sentiment of the American people was, that alcohol, in every form, was the curse of human society.

Amongst the delegates present at the afternoon sitting was "Dickey Turner," the author of the word "Teetotal," who had walked from Preston to attend the Convention.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FINSBURY CHAPEL.

The first public meeting in connexion with the sittings of the Temperance Convention was held at Finsbury chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 4th instant. W. CASH, Esq., presided.

Mr. RUTTER, of Shaftesbury, was the first speaker:—

He rejoiced to be able to state, that it was by a working-man he was first led to embrace total abstinence. In the town in which he lived the moderate system had been tried for three years, but without the effect of reforming a single drunkard. Six working-men then came from Preston! They were followed by Mr. Teare and Mr. Castle, and the result was, that upwards of 1,200 abstainers lately sat down to tea. He once accosted a working-man in a state of intoxication, and asked him whether it would not be better for him if he gave up his habit of beer-drinking? The man replied that it might; but asked him (Mr. Rutter) whether it would not be better for him to give up his glass of wine [hear, hear]? He felt self-convicted, and offered to give it up, provided the man would relinquish his beer. The result was, that both of them signed the pledge together [cheers].

Mr. J. L. POWERY, minister, of Maine, N. E., addressed himself chiefly to those present who were not abstainers:—

Let them think of the evils it entailed on the body, destroying its powers; on the mind, dementing it; on the social evils, destroying the peace of families; on jails, filling them with victims. But what were its moral evils? How many attended the house of God, and then, returning home, drank not to excess, but took something to stimulate them, and thus dispersed all the impressions that had been made on their mind! Nothing so tended to benumb the conscience as intoxicating liquors; not merely did they destroy the body, but they sank the soul into irretrievable ruin. The more the subject was contemplated, the more clearly would it be seen that it was productive of the most fearful consequences. Admitting that the parties he was more immediately addressing were not in danger of becoming drunkards themselves, he would appeal to them as philanthropic men. He asked them to adopt the apostle's maxim; and if alcohol made their brother to offend, let them abstain from it [cheers]. But, was there no danger with respect to themselves? A man did not become a drunkard in a day. He never set out with the intention of becoming so, and at first denied that moderate drinking had that influence. But no man could use from day to day the drunkard's beverage, and not be in danger of acquiring the drunkard's appetite, and dying the drunkard's death [cheers]. How many instances had he heard since he visited this country of ministers who had fallen into this vice! Let no man, therefore, presume to meddle with the enemy drunkenness. Let them talk to a man who drank a little, he would reason like Plato, quote Scripture, and say, "Take a little for thy stomach's sake." He forgot, however, that Timothy was a cold-water man [hear, hear], and that it required an apostle's exhortation to induce him to depart from it [cheers]. All that could be said to such men as those to whom he had alluded, fell like an April shower on a goose's back—it instantly rolled off [laughter]. But let them with kindness persevere, and they might ultimately succeed.

Dr. BEECHER then rose, amid reiterated plaudits, on the subsidence of which he said:—

Though he was sometimes tired in the work of advocating temperance, he was not tired of it [cheers]. He had been pulling for a long time at the oar of temperance, and, although his age would not allow him to pull long, he would pull as long as he could [cheers]. He rejoiced to find that the tree of temperance had been planted in England and Scotland, and that its blessed fruit was beginning to fall over all the land [cheers]. Intemperance was an impediment to the diffusion of the Gospel, and must be removed ere the Gospel could universally triumph. What was the fountain of intemperance? In America they had had a long search for it. They went first to the drunkards, who said that they would rejoice to see the evil removed; that they were born pure as others, but, like Samson, they had been bound. They said that they had found the enemy on their fathers' sideboards; they were not the originators of it [hear]. The advocates of temperance then went to the sellers of spirits, and begged them to pour away their dreadful waters. They replied that man was a voluntary agent; they did not urge men to drink, but they would have it; it would be better to go to the wholesale dealers, who sold it by hogsheads, whereas they only sold it by pints and gills. They were not, they said, the friends of intemperance. The advocates of temperance then went to the wholesale dealers, who contended that they never made a man drunk—they were only commission agents. These parties sent them to the distillers, who urged that not one of a hundred of their customers were drunkards, and advised them to go to the temperate drinkers. Those were the men whose children were entrapped, and who made the grog shop necessary [cheers]. They then visited them, not to rail on them, or shake their fists in their face [laughter]; but, on reasoning with them, they acknowledged that they were the source of the evil [hear, hear]. The success in America had resulted from inducing temperate men to give up intoxicating liquors altogether. It was difficult to reform a drunkard, but not so difficult to persuade a temperate man to break off the practice. When a man had become a drunkard the habit was so strong that he required help to overcome it. When a large body of temperate men were associated together as abstainers, and it was shown that intemperance could be broken off, then hope was lighted up in their minds. If God, in his sovereignty, had been pleased to reform even a large number of drunkards, yet if they had been left in the atmosphere of infection, they would again have fallen into the vice. When it became unfashionable in America to take intoxicating liquors, the reformation of drunkards began. The greater the example set, the safer would be the men who took the teetotal pledge. Was it right to purchase intoxicating drinks? Was it safe to do so? Was it considered folly to buy tickets in a lottery where there were two blanks and a half to a prize [laughter]? The same causes in the same circumstances produced the same result. The effects hitherto produced by intemperance would occur in all periods of time if men pursued the same course. What right had he to put himself in the situation in which thousands had fallen for ever [hear, hear]? If the skies were a speaking trumpet, and for ever all the groans and shrieks of drunkards on earth and in hell were sounding in their ears, would it not settle the question [hear, hear]? If they could have a glimpse of the weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth, in that world where hope never came, and if they could add to it all the sorrows above ground, would they feel it right to use intoxicating beverages [hear, hear]? If any man could say that the immemorial consequences of temperate drinking were coincident with God's wisdom and benevolence, then his opinion must be a very strange one. If temperate drinking were right, it was benevolent; if it were right, it was Godlike; if it were not right in its consequences, it was not of God, but from beneath [loud cheers].

Mr. HENRY CLAPP, jun., of Massachusetts, then addressed the meeting. He gave a sketch of the Washingtonian movement in America:—

When Dr. Beecher commenced the movement they would well-nigh have drowned his voice. They would say, Who are you, vain man, that would lift up your finger against a

current that has been gathering since the days of Adam; and is now sweeping in a torrent compared with which the Mississippi of the north or the Amazon of the south is but a trickling stream? My friend answered in the pride of truth, Who am I? I am only a man, and in my right arm is only the nerve of a man, but when that right arm is lifted in the defence of the truth, then it is that all the moral power of God's universe comes in and nerves me and strengthens me, and I will stand up, being right, against the whole universe, being wrong [loud cheers]—and, more than that, I will succeed. And, though I am but a stripling, and though I have no costly and heavy armour about me, and though I am not very large to the eyes of the outward sense, nevertheless I am on the side of the God of truth, I am in the position of the shepherd of old, and I will go down on the margin of the fair waters of truth, and gather up only a few pebbles, and with these few pebbles, nay, with only one of them in my humble sling, peradventure I shall prove a match for the leaders of iniquity [cheers]. In that spirit the work was begun and carried on, in the spirit of fortitude, and bravery, and self-denial, and there are now in the society whom I have the honour to represent, hundreds of young men, the ornaments of society, beloved of all, who date their recovery from licentiousness and intemperance to the humble, the devoted labours of the venerable friend who preceded me [cheers]. He commenced that movement a few years ago; presently some men fell back, there became a calm, the light of heaven seemed to be withdrawn from the movement, we appeared to be going back instead of forward; then it was when darkness was upon the face of the earth—then, when a darker cloud seemed to overspread the country than had ever before darkened it, and it seemed as if the nation was about to return to its wallowing—then, from the centre of that very darkest cloud, weighed down in the depths of that cloud, weighed down in the south part of that country, weighed down by intemperance and suffering—from that very cloud came the light which, in the inscrutable Providence of God, has been our salvation. A few men met to drink, and one of them said, when he had called for some liquor, I am sure I have drunk too much, and he stated his opinion as to what liquor had done for him. Truth is contagious, and the next person said the same things, and then the next, till the six persons assembled came to the conclusion, that in spending the money they had for liquor, and running in debt, and setting so bad an example before the community, they acted unworthily; and concluded, they would meet the next night and have a glass of liquor. So they continued several times, till at last they came to this resolution, that they would henceforth and for ever abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors; and, in the next place, though humble in their position in life, these men said, we will not only give it up ourselves, but we will make a clean heart of it, in the spirit of truth, in the spirit of Christianity, we will call the people of Baltimore together, and tell them, whereas, in times past, we have been drunkards, in times to come we will be sober men, and we will tell them why. We will show the people what our wives have been, what our children have been in consequence of our course. We will not abuse anybody; but, before God, we will come and confess our own shortcomings, and peradventure we shall reach the hearts of others. To their utter surprise the people of the whole state of Maryland were electrified. Hitherto they had heard eloquent and powerful things, but now came forward a few humble men, as humble as the fishermen from the shores of Galilee. They came forward, and told what? Simply a chapter or two out of their own living experience; it reached the heart of the whole community; and, in less than one year, incredible as it may seem, that movement had circulated over the whole country, until you could hear it like the running of many waters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Canadas to the Gulf of Mexico. In less than two years, over 100,000 men—not only over 100,000 drinking men, but over 100,000 confirmed drunkards had burst the chains of habit which had been forging about their limbs for many a long year; and, as far as we know, not one man in fifty of these has ever proved faithless to that pledge [cheers]. The reason why it was successful I commend to the especial consideration of my brethren, which was, that it was commenced in the spirit of charity and love.

Mr. S. L. POMROY, minister, said he had just thought of one argument that might influence Englishmen. They sometimes talked of war between John Bull and Brother Jonathan; if they continued their wine-drinking, brandy-drinking, ale-drinking, and rum-drinking, they might send over their army, and they would find our coast lined with three millions of teetotallers, one of whom would chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight; and they would push them all into the sea. If you want to come and do battle with us, come as teetotallers, and we will shake hands with you.

Mr. JAMES TEARE, of Preston, then addressed the meeting. The following are a portion of his remarks:—

Every man who makes drinks, or offers intoxicating drinks, gives countenance to the drinking system. No man can drink or sell it without propping it up—without keeping it alive; and whether it be a glass a week, a month, or a year, or in seven years, every one who drinks the drunkard's drink is a practical enemy to the temperance reformation [cheers]. You who profess to be Christian men and women, it is your duty and interest to come forward immediately, and give your unqualified support to the Temperance Society. I feel thankful I have any connexion with the temperance reformation. I do not preach what I do not practise; if I live till next May, I shall have been an abstainer for fifteen years [cheers]. If you think we are going to give up the question, you are mistaken. We will never let you alone till you give up strong drink. We will be like thorns in your sides. If you fire your temperate pistols, we will throw among you red-hot teetotal bombshells [loud cheers].

The doxology was then sung, and the meeting separated.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

Previous to the assembling of the Convention, the National Temperance Society of England gave a public breakfast at the Guildhall Tavern, to all the foreign delegates and influential friends of the Temperance cause; among those present were Drs. Beecher and Marsh, from America; Drs. Grindrod, Lovell, and Oxley, and several hundreds of the old friends of the cause of Temperance, both in England and America. At ten o'clock the party went in a body to the Literary Institution, Aldersgate-street, to resume the business of the Convention.

The delegates and visitors to the Convention assembled again in large numbers at the Aldersgate-street Institution. Mr. Bowley, of Gloucester, took the chair at a quarter past ten.

The CHAIRMAN thought that the resolution, which

had excited considerable discussion on the previous afternoon, had better be deferred till later in the day, when a larger number of delegates would be present. He trusted that the gentlemen who might address the meeting would be brief, and address themselves to the specific business before them.

Mr. BEGGS, the Secretary, read a paper containing a statistical account of the state and progress of temperance principles throughout the country. Among the statements contained therein may be mentioned the following:—

It stated, that in the town of Bury it had been ascertained that an average of £2 3s. 4d. per head was yearly spent in the purchase of alcoholic drinks. It stated, that it had been computed that 30,000 persons go to bed drunk every Saturday night in Glasgow alone; and that in the same city every tenth house was a public-house. While the revenue of the United Kingdom is fifty-two millions, sixty millions are annually spent in the purchase of intoxicating liquors. In Dumfries, it was stated there were only twelve bread-shops to seventy whisky shops. It noticed the diminished mortality in gaols, attributing it to the fact that the prisoners were compelled to be total abstainers. It stated, that sickness was more extensive in times of brisk trade than when depressed, arising from the fact, that the working-classes, with increased means, consumed larger quantities of intoxicating beverages. In conclusion the document stated, that the statistics were not taken from teetotal sources, but had been drawn from official and other documents.

The CHAIRMAN then proposed a resolution, appointing a committee to prepare the statistical returns made to the Convention for publication.

Mr. J. ANDREWS, of Scarborough, seconded the motion. From his statistical researches, he found that about one-tenth of the teetotalers were reformed characters—men who had once been confirmed drunkards; and that one-fifth of them had joined Christian churches. If, therefore, the number of registered teetotalers in England, Scotland, and Wales be one million, then there are 100,000 who have been reclaimed from drunkenness, and 20,000 brought into the fold of the Christian church. This was to him a peculiarly gratifying fact. The publication of facts relating to the great temperance reform was more likely, he thought, than any other means to command attention and secure the co-operation of good men in advancing and adopting their principles [cheers].

Dr. MARSH (from America) referred to the steps which had been taken in the United States to obtain statistics—the gaols, the workhouses, &c., had been visited. It was clearly proved that, in the state of New York, one-third of the deaths arose from intemperance. It was the publication of statistics that roused the people to look at the frightful evil, and this led them to seek its removal. In Congress, he said, three of the best men there were four years ago rescued from the gutter by means of total abstinence. Human nature can be redeemed; the drunkard must be addressed in the language of kindness; he is capable of understanding it, and will amply repay in gratitude efforts made to save him. Facts (said the doctor) are the things—bring them out [cheers].

Mr. T. WHITTAKER offered a suggestion. He thought it was of considerable importance that an effort should be made to get coroners' juries to return true verdicts. He suggested that a tract should be prepared for distribution at inquests to both coroners and jurymen.

Mr. BEALE, of Wellingborough, said, that very often two-thirds of the coroners' juries were composed of publicans; they had generally plenty of leisure to attend such inquiries, and it was their interest to hide the real causes of death in many cases of intemperance.

The CHAIRMAN hoped, that teetotalers would individually do what they could; he thought that they should, where practicable, attend such inquiries, and when deaths occurred from drunkenness publish them through the medium of the local journals.

Mr. W. REED, minister, delegate from the Scottish Temperance League, adverted to the manner in which statistics had been obtained in Scotland, and suggested that a memorial should be presented from the Convention to the Government on the great subject which had convened them together. The Government, he believed, were open to conviction [cheers].

Mr. HOPWOOD observed, that from returns procured by the British Association it was ascertained that every seventeen houses supported a public-house; and further, that out of 24,000 reclaimed characters, 4,000 had joined Christian churches.

Mr. THOMAS SPENCER, perpetual curate of Hinton Charterhouse, quoted some statistics from Dr. Harris's "Christian Citizen":—

It was there stated that, in the metropolis, there were "12,000 children training in crime; 3,000 receivers of stolen property; 4,000 annually committed for crime; that 10,000 lived by gambling; by begging, 20,000; and by theft and fraud, 30,000. To feed these, three millions' worth of spirituous liquors were consumed. There are found 20,000 drunkards and 150,000 drinkers of spirits; 5,000 temples of debauchery, and 650,000 Sabbath-breakers."

Mr. Spencer wished for statistical information as to the mortality amongst beer-shop-keepers and publicans. At Hinton, within the last twenty years, he had known no less than six landlords buried from one house, all of whom had entered upon the business in good health. He wished for returns as to how many maltsters, brewers, and publicans were guardians of the poor, deacons of churches, &c. He was anxious to procure statistics, also, relative to the progress of temperance principles among the members of the Legislature? There were teetotalers in both Houses of Parliament, and he believed in the royal household [cheers]. He hoped the delegates would be careful of what they uttered, for there was a witness present (alluding to Dr. Campbell, who was sitting behind the chairman)—a faithful and true witness [cheers].

[The allusion of Mr. Spencer to Dr. Campbell was received with repeated cheers, and he was loudly called upon to address the Convention.]

Dr. CAMPBELL rose, and playfully observed, that in the annals of jurisprudence it was the first time that a witness had been called upon to make a speech. He came to the meeting as a witness, and presently he should tell them what he thought of them and their proceedings. While he rejoiced very much at what he

had heard, he was also pained with other things which had been spoken. He said there was a "common" salvation, and what he wanted in reference to the temperance question was a "common" platform. If to-day he could obtain the signature of every minister and every member of a Christian church, he would take it on their own terms. He would take either the high or low principle. He urged the members not to fire at each other, but at the common foe. He then noticed the speech of Mr. James Teare, which he characterised as calculated to damage the cause greatly amongst Christian men. If the principles laid down in his speech were true, then he must go home and excommunicate nine-tenths of his church. He besought the delegates to weigh well their words, for while these meetings were but for a day, their influence would be perpetuated [loud cheers].

Mr. TEARE wished to reply to Dr. Campbell's remarks, but the Chairman thought that, as the Doctor alone was responsible for the sentiments he had uttered, the time of the meeting ought not to be occupied in such a discussion.

JOHN DUNLOP, Esq., presented a statistical table, showing the number of crimes committed in Paris as compared with London, and which gave London the bad pre-eminence, the proportion being about three to two against the English metropolis.

Mr. CHAUMES wished for returns respecting Sunday-schools; it had been asserted that one half of the scholars in a Sunday-school at Birmingham had turned out drunkards. It was really important to obtain a confirmation or refutation of such a lamentable statement.

Mr. MIATT, of South Shields; Mr. JABEZ BURNS, Mr. CLAPP, and JOSEPH STURGE, Esq., having briefly addressed the Convention, the Chairman declared it adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The CHAIRMAN said the consideration of the resolution was adjourned from the previous evening.

Mr. CLAPP commenced the proceedings. He detailed the origin of the "Washingtonian" movement—a movement which he characterised as one of the most extraordinary that had ever occurred. It commenced in 1840; it did not spring from high places, but from the men who had been degraded by intemperance. A few men in a grog shop started the society. Within a year it numbered one hundred thousand reclaimed drunkards. From the ranks of the intemperate sprung this movement; the men who had been reformed became the most successful instruments in regenerating society. Mr. Clapp then noticed the opening of a house in Boston (U.S.) for the reception of men found drunk in the streets, where they were taken and attended to till they had recovered. This afforded a fine opportunity of pointing out to them the evils and wretchedness of their lives. By means of the Washingtonian Society 150,000 drunkards had been reformed. He then referred, in eloquent terms, to the earnest desire he felt for continued concord between England and America. It had been said, "England and America against the world;" but he would rather say, England and America for the world [loud cheers].

HENRY TEUSON, Esq., of Ilchester, urged unanimity in their proceedings. The principal point, he thought, for consideration was as to the best mode of advancing the temperance reformation. He thought they ought to be temperate in the advocacy of their principles. He was of opinion that great good would result from the matter being brought under the consideration of the Government. The press, all-powerful as it is, should be enlisted on their side; and he hoped some steps would be taken to obtain help from public journals [cheers].

Mr. B. PARSONS, minister, author of "Anti-Bacchus," was loudly cheered on presenting himself to the Convention. He simply rose to speak to a point in the resolution. In reply to the objection brought against them, that they put teetotalism in the place of the gospel, he said teetotalism was to take poison out of the body—the gospel to take sin out of the soul. We should endeavour to persuade men, and seek to conciliate our opponents.

The CHAIRMAN submitted the following resolution, which he declared to be carried with only one dissenter:—

That in the opinion of this Convention, as a means of extending the Temperance reformation, the following truths should be spread throughout the world; and that Temperance men and Temperance organisations be exhorted to give them the widest possible extension:—

That alcohol, the intoxicating principle, is a subtle poison, at war with the physical, intellectual, social, and religious interests of men.

That it is generated by the process of fermentation, and is the same, though existing in different degrees, in cider, wines, and malt-liquors, as in distilled spirits.

That it is a perpetual fountain of disease, poverty, crime, temporal and spiritual death, never needful or useful to men in health in any climate, or any employment.

That total abstinence from it as a beverage, is the only true principle of the Temperance reformation, the only hope for the drunkard and security for others.

That the whole manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage, though a source of revenue to Government, is a manufacture of human misery, and highly injurious to the souls and bodies of men, and should not be licensed more than other moral evils by human Governments.

That the word of God often prescribes Total Abstinence to avoid existing evils, and that the spirit of Christian love directs us to shun wine or anything whereby our brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.

That a voice comes up from every part of the globe calling upon kings and all who are in authority, upon reflecting and influential men of all climes, upon parents, teachers of youth, medical men, ministers of religion, and all who love their race, to put forth the hand and stay the plague which is filling our world with woe, and, unless checked, will continue to sweep thousands of succeeding generations prematurely and wretchedly to eternity.

Mr. BEGGS, the secretary, then read a long letter, giving an account of the progress of temperance in India.

Mr. JOSEPH SPENCE, of York, moved the following resolution:—

That this Convention have heard with much satisfaction of the progress of our cause in various parts of the world among seamen, and of the readiness of many insurance companies to deduct a portion of the premium on such ships as renounce entirely the spirit rations; and they would earnestly commend the great subject to the more serious attention of ship owners, marine insurance companies, and commanders of ships, both for the better security of vast amounts of property, of the lives of passengers, and the preservation of seamen in every clime from brutal degradation.

As a chemist, he declared that half a bottle of spirits

was quite enough to be taken out for each seaman as medicine.

Mr. J. THORPE, of Halifax, in seconding the resolution, said that in Halifax 2,600 individuals were members of their society, 100 of whom had been reclaimed from drunkenness. About one-tenth of the population of Halifax were teetotalers; his desire was to enlist as many, and offend as few as possible.

Dr. MARSH said that 60,000 American seamen were pledged teetotalers. A commodore on board an American vessel had emptied the spirit store, and afterwards filled it with water.

Mr. ANDREWS hoped that the matter might be brought under the notice of shipowners.

Mr. G. MASON said vessels sailing on temperance principles were insured at lower rates of premium.

Mr. J. GIBBS, of Enniscorthy, thought that the use of intoxicating liquors were not necessary as medicines. He had seen 3,000 cases successfully tried without it, and he himself was an instance of the same.

Two or three other delegates having briefly addressed the Convention, the CHAIRMAN submitted the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY.

The Convention re-assembled at ten o'clock—J. S. Bowley, Esq., in the chair.

After some preliminary business, including satisfactory communications from Canada and the United States, and an interesting document of the same description from the "Young Men's Metropolitan Drapers' Total Abstinence Association,"

Dr. LOVELL addressed the Convention, referring with praise to the above important body.

Dr. COX, a delegate from New York, next addressed the meeting, and expressed regret that the clergy, instead of impelling the movement, retarded its advance by holding on the traces of its progressing and triumphant chariot.

Mr. WILLIAM LOGAN, of Rochdale, seconded the resolution. It was a distressing fact that the great majority of the drunkards in his district were "unfortunate females." Concurring with the preceding speaker, he adduced examples of inveterate drunkards being thoroughly reclaimed. He had met with the strongest examples that the Bible was, in almost all instances, found in the hands of those who threw aside the cup of alcohol, and renounced the demon of intemperance and his works.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously. It was to the following effect:—

Resolved,—That this Convention have entire confidence in the practicability of the reformation of the most degraded drunkards, and would earnestly recommend, in view of all that has been accomplished both in Great Britain and America, and other parts of the world, that no pains be spared to raise all this debased class from their degradation, and bring them back to be a blessing to their family and the world.

Mr. WHELOCK, of New York, then moved, without preface, the second resolution.

Mr. WILLIAM BOLTON, of Winchester, in seconding the resolution, recommended, as likely to be eminently successful, the appointment of a committee of conference with the Synod of the Scotch Kirk. He concluded by bearing testimony to the benefits resulting from Sunday-school temperance unions. In the Bath Juvenile Temperance Society no pledged child had been brought before the magistrate for the committal of any offence, and he proposed the addition of "Sunday and day schools" to the words of the resolution.

Mr. LLOYD, from Wales, would merely state one striking fact: the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists had recently passed a resolution, that no teacher should be appointed over a class who was not a teetotaler.

Mr. LOMAS, travelling agent to the Manchester Temperance Society, would tell the Convention what they did not know. He then recited instances (which the Chairman said was nothing new to him) of Sabbath-school teachers brewing beer for their scholars in large quantities, and of others, whom the temperance societies had influenced, repudiating the beer, and pledging all their numerous scholars to total abstinence.

The CHAIRMAN then put the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—

Resolved,—That the hope of the Temperance reformation is in the rising generation; and this Convention do earnestly recommend the formation in every county of Juvenile Temperance Associations in Sunday-schools and day-schools, and the wide circulation of juvenile papers and tracts to interest the youthful mind and secure the millions which are coming after us from the arts of the destroyer.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. HENRY C. WRIGHT, from America, supported the resolution. He felt the importance of striking at the foundation of the evil, and he had contributed to the formation of 50,000 children into "cold-water armies." Prevention was better than cure; and their effectual course was to prevent in children and in youth the formation of the drunkard's appetite.

Mr. E. KIRKE, minister, moved a resolution condemning the exportation of intoxicating liquors. While beer and wine were sent out in our missionary ships to the castles of India, the mission produced as much evil as good. He was not extreme in identifying Christianity with total abstinence. The latter was a negative, the former a positive, medium of reformation; but of one thing he was well assured, that Christianity did not approve or sanction the existence of gin palaces, and the degrading train of vices, miseries, offences, and crimes which they engendered. They struck at the root of Christianity.

Mr. T. B. SMITHIES, of York, seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM bore testimony to the truth of Archdeacon Jeffrey's assertion that the Hindoos, when they lost caste, renounce their temperance principles enjoined by their religion.

The CHAIRMAN then put the next resolution in the following form:—

Resolved,—That the exportation of intoxicating liquors from Christian to pagan countries, especially in shipping which carry out Christian missionaries, spreading, as it unavoidably must, drunkenness among the poor pagans, to the serious hindrance of Gospel influences, is to be deeply deprecated by every friend of humanity and religion, and calls at once for mournful condemnation.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Dr. CAMPBELL said a few words in favour of an address to Christian ministers; and the morning sitting terminated by the chairman reading a communication of sympathy and proffered co-operation with the objects of the convention, universally signed (with three exceptions) by the conference of the Bible Christians, assembled in King-street chapel, Devonport.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Convention assembled at three o'clock, under the presidency of Mr. S. Bowley.

The business opened with the perusal of a paper on medical practice and on the collection of signatures to medical certificates against the use of alcohol, by Mr. DUNLOP. The paper embraced a variety of points, historical and antiquarian, as well as physical, with respect to the use of wine and alcohol. Pugilists and racers are trained with total abstinence from alcoholic liquor [hear, hear]. Rump steaks and water are employed. A large portion of the wine used anciently in Egypt, India, Greece, and Rome was unfermented. It was the pure juice of the grape. The paper exhibited much research and ingenuity.

Mr. MUDGE seconded the resolution, defending the medical profession, of which he was a member, from the charges of ignorance and recklessness brought against them on the ground of traditional regulations and early tuition; and on the score of the great difficulty of subduing the prejudices of patients, and breaking through the reverence paid to ancient custom. The medical fraternity were conscientious men; they only wanted clear evidence and support, and they would in the end co-operate with the temperance advocates. Intoxicating drinks had already wonderfully diminished in medical practice.

The CHAIRMAN then submitted the resolution in the subjoined form:—

Resolved—1. That the thanks of the Convention be given to John Dunlop, Esq., for the very laborious exertions which, for several years past, he has made in collecting signatures to medical certificates against the use of alcoholic drinks.

2. That means be taken to publish in the most extensive manner, through the press, the latest of the above certificates.

3. That this Convention, aware of the very frequent medical prescription of alcoholic drinks, cannot but think it matter for further and serious consideration whether such drinks cannot entirely be dispensed with, and appropriate substitutes be found, in accordance with a considerable amount of evidence on the subject. On moral as well as physical grounds this inquiry is of the utmost importance. Numerous proofs have been laid before this Convention that drunkenness results from the continued use of intoxicating drinks after they have been prescribed medicinally.

4. That Messrs. Beaumont, Higginbottom, and Fothergill be a committee to get and collect evidence, and to prepare an address on this subject to medical practitioners, under the sanction of this Convention.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Dr. PATTON, United States, in moving the next resolution, gave a history of the progress of the cause in America from the first commencement of temperance by Dr. Rush, in 1825, till the movement reached the "high pressure" form of total abstinence in 1833, dwelling on the glorious refusal of licenses by the trial of the ballot box, and by an overwhelming vote of the electors. New York, influenced by spirit dealers, was freed singly and disgracefully by the Legislature from the operation of this decision; but the result was that five-sixths of the towns had pronounced against licensing. He urged England to imitate America in abolishing the licensing system.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS seconded the resolution.

Dr. Cox gave testimony in favour of the glory reaped by America generally from the self-denying abolition of the licensing system, and equally deprecated the compromised and disgraceful isolation of New York from that beneficial movement. His smaller district of Little Brooklyn shamed her by its noble zeal in the good cause.

Mr. HORWOOD spoke in support of the resolution, and other members proposed amendments.

A desultory discussion followed as to the policy of appealing to the Legislature to prevent the Sabbath sale of spirits, a proposal which was subsequently withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously in the following form:—

Resolved—That the late signal triumphs on the license question in the state of New York, America, wherein, by a trial at the ballot box, an overwhelming vote of the electors of this state have decided that no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted in five-sixths of the towns of that state, calls for our grateful acknowledgments, and affords an assurance that civil society is in a state of progression towards an entire relief from the great burden of taxation, pauperism, and crime, now imposed by intemperance upon society.

Mr. BAKER then read a paper on the general statistics of assurance and benefit societies, and especially of the Temperance Providence Institution, the tendency of which was to demonstrate, that temperance prolonged life.

Mr. JABEZ BURNS moved a resolution grounded upon the above paper, and urging the influence of the above demonstration in diffusing temperance societies. That question (the prolongation of life) interested more than the question of morality, or health, or profit, or religion.

The resolution was carried unanimously, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman passed.

SOIREE AT FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

A soiree was held at the Freemasons' tavern, at half-past six o'clock on Thursday evening, where tea and coffee, in ample profusion, were provided for the friends of temperance. Eatables were supplied in equal profusion; and the biscuits, buns, and bread and butter, disappeared with a velocity which seemed to exhibit a conscientious desire to show that temperance was rewardingly accompanied with the blessing of a good appetite. At half-past seven the company adjourned from the refreshment room to the Great-hall, and the principal Conventionalists occupied, in succession, their seats on the platform. W. CASH, Esq., presided.

The speaking partook somewhat of a conversational character. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were J. Green, Esq., Mr. W. Jackson, jun., Mr. Anstey, Mr. H. Clapp, Dr. Campbell, Mr. S. Bowley, and other gentlemen.

Mr. S. BOWLEY suggested an address to railway directors. He was about to go to Gloucester by railway, and it was his conviction that the only risk of life and property on railways arose from intoxication. The

peculation of the servants of railway companies was also due to the same source.

ELIHU BURRITT, Esq., and J. STURGE, Esq., afterwards addressed the meeting with much eloquence and effect against war and in favour of universal brotherhood.

Several other gentlemen, who had addressed the morning and afternoon sittings, followed in the same spirit, when, at the suggestion of LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, Esq., who now took the chair, the members of the Convention vacated the platform to partake of refreshments in the adjoining room, and exchanged the formalities of a public meeting for a social promenade and conversation. The agreeable alternative of speeches and conversation was kept up to a late hour, when the members of the Convention and the company, mutually gratified, separated.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY.

At ten o'clock the Convention re-assembled, W. Cash, Esq., in the absence of Mr. Bowley, presiding.

Mr. DUNLOP opened the proceedings by reading a paper which he had prepared on the drinking usages of Great Britain and her colonies:—

A conventional connexion had been injuriously and compulsorily established between business and drinking; drink-fines were organised in infinite forms; and a heavy tax, accompanied with moral and physical injury to the individual, was laid on journeymen, workmen, apprentices, small functionaries, commercial travellers, and young tradesmen starting in business; marriages, births, and even funerals were subjected to this brutalising tax. The system constituted the most slavish habit, the most deadly persecution, and the most arbitrary despotism on the face of the earth. He had a list of 300 of the above usages; but he would merely record the effect of seven in one small town of 3,000 inhabitants (Greenock), where the annual aggregate of this degrading tax inflicted a cost of £26,800!

Mr. JABEZ BURNS moved, without the preface of a speech, from which to save time he abstained, a resolution founded on the facts contained in the preceding paper.

Mr. KENRICK, of Wolverhampton, seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, in the following words:—

That direct, systematic, and peculiar means may be used by the friends of temperance to draw public attention to the artificial and compulsory drinking usages of society, and to obtain their entire abrogation throughout the world.

Dr. MARSH (U. S.) then addressed the meeting. It was felt, he said, in America, that there ought to be one centre of operations; its locality was to be decided. The heart of the world was its due position, and that was in London; publication was indispensable to circulate the impulse from that central part; but neither in England or in America was there any publication adequate to the immense importance and wide embrace of the temperance cause. There were editors of ability who would devote heart and mind to the cause (if properly remunerated) in a periodical which, by its literary talent, would exact attention from the aristocracy, the clergy, the Legislature, and all the influential classes. Money was wanted for the purpose; but the saving produced to the capitalist by temperance doctrines would justify and fully compensate the outlay of capital. He concluded by reading the proposal of resolutions for a permanent institution, to be called the "World's Union," and recommended Edward C. Delavan, of Albany, for president.

The following is the form of the document:—

"Whereas it is considered as desirable by the friends of temperance in various parts of the world, that there be a more perfect concentration of their energies, some greater bond of union, which shall result in a wider dissemination of their principles, therefore—

"Resolved—That there be organised by this Convention a general association, under the following constitution:—

"Art. 1. The name of the association shall be the World's Temperance Union.

"Art. 2. The seat of the union shall be the city of London.

"Art. 3. The basis of the union shall be total abstinence from the manufacture, sale, and use of all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

"Art. 4. The officers of the Convention shall be a president, vice-president, an executive committee of thirteen, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and treasurer. The committee, secretaries, and treasurer, to reside in London. The president, vice-presidents, executive committee, recording secretary, and treasurer, to be appointed by the Convention. The corresponding secretary shall be appointed by the committee at their leisure.

"Art. 5. The executive committee, with the treasurer, shall constitute a finance committee, to carry out the objects of the union, and shall annually report to the public all receipts and expenditures.

"Art. 6. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the union; and of the corresponding secretary, whenever funds are secured for his support, to maintain a correspondence, as far as possible, with temperance organisations and friends of temperance throughout the globe; to publish, under direction of the committee, a monthly periodical of a high order, and an annual report of the state and progress of the cause among all nations.

"Art. 7. All temperance associations throughout the world which adopt the total abstinence principle, and send in their adhesion, with consent to correspond, shall be considered auxiliaries of the union, and entitled to copies of its reports.

"Art. 8. This union shall hold a triennial meeting, at such place and time as shall be considered best by the executive committee; the meeting to be composed of delegates from the auxiliaries, not exceeding ten from each auxiliary, when the officers may be re-elected and the constitution altered by a vote of two-thirds present."

This paper was laid on the table by Dr. MARSH for discussion; and the speakers were limited to five minutes by a submission of the question of time to the vote by the chairman.

It having been next proposed and seconded that it is expedient to establish a society under the name of the "World's Temperance Union,"

A considerable number of speakers addressed the meeting alternately for and against the resolution, and, though generally limiting their speeches to the five minutes prescribed, the discussion lasted till near the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. THOMAS BEGGS argued that they were not in a position to undertake the gigantic machinery projected, and proposed an amendment in the following terms:—

That, in the opinion of this Convention, it would be premature to form a "World's Union" at present, but that it be represented to the States' societies in America, the British Association in England, the Scottish Temperance League, the National Temperance Society, and other associations, to appoint corresponding officers, with a central committee in London, to collect information, interchange it, and take efficient steps to diffuse it over the world; and that they also be recommended to take steps to call another convention in two years from this time, when the state of public opinion, and the

position of temperance societies, may render the formation of a "World's Union" more practicable.

Dr. CAMPBELL deprecated the visionary and impracticable, though glittering schemes into which eloquence deluded too often its admirers. Where was the money to come from to pay editors, secretaries, and other officers in a manner commensurate with the object and their claims? and concluded by adducing the example of the bankruptcy of societies established under the most promising auspices. A fund of £100,000 was required.

After some further discussion,

J. AINSWORTH, Esq., said if he had but £200 he would give £100 towards the object [cheers].

The CHAIRMAN said he would be one of 100 persons to give £100 [repeated cheers].

The meeting at this part of the proceedings adjourned till three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The convention re-assembled at three o'clock, under the presidency of the same chairman; and the suspended discussion was resumed on the resolution for a "World's Union."

After various delegates had expressed their opinions, Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM urged that, if the arguments had any weight against the "World's Union," they availed against the first temperance movement. If similar overcautious views of early difficulties had prevailed, the anti-slavery movement, the anti-Catholic, the reform, and the League movements would have failed. He doubted not that money would be supplied if society were impressed with the importance and popularity of the cause.

Mr. W. ALEXANDER expressed his opinion that the projected union was inexpedient and injurious. It must produce division among them, as the forthcoming division in voting would practically prove. Judging practically also, as treasurer of the convention, and the trivial supply of pecuniary means, he felt assured that the project would financially fail.

At some further discussion Dr. MARSH withdrew the resolution.

Mr. BEGGS, therefore, withdrew the amendment, and the whole discussion ended by a unanimous vote concurring with the withdrawal of the original resolution.

When the business had so far terminated, Mr. HAUGHTON read a short address from the Irish Temperance Union on the state of the temperance cause in Ireland.

The meeting then adjourned till Saturday.

GREAT MEETING AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

At seven o'clock on Friday evening the theatre was crowded with as large and respectable a mixed audience as we ever saw collected in that magnificent saloon during the anti-corn-law agitation.

It having been moved and seconded that Mr. Alexander take the chair, that gentleman (after a limit of a quarter of an hour had been assigned to each speaker) addressed the audience in an effective and eloquent speech. They had still, he said, the interested and malignant opposition of all the salesmen of that most deadly of poisons, which ruined, and beggared, and damned its thousands—alcoholic and intoxicating drink. But they had less to encounter than those few brave and patriotic hearts who, strong in the integrity of their purpose, opposed the desperate phalanx of interested spirit-merchants and publicans. It was a battle between the powers of light and the powers of darkness, and the powers of light, as the brilliant audience before him testified, were at last triumphant.

Mr. E. M. KIRK, minister, of Boston, United States, said he would devote the limited time assigned to him to prove the magnitude of the work they had to do. They were not opposed by the classes named by the preceding speaker; but the whole of the aristocratic, the legislative, and the wealthy classes were against them. Were he not convinced that God was with them—that the spirit of truth was with them, and that truth must prevail—he should resign the task in despair, and withdraw from the field. In every street despair loomed upon them. No good could be done in this metropolitan heart of the world while education was repressed, and the very sight was seared by the view of those numerous trap-doors in every street by which souls were hourly dragged down to perdition. Their great task was to close those floodgates of demoralization.

Dr. J. MARSH, of New York, followed with great eloquence in the same course. He depicted the frightful degradation of the drunkard, the agonies he inflicted on himself, and the torments and miseries he entailed on his wife and children. The speaker diverged from this question to pay a complimentary anecdote to the Queen, which the Americans believed. Her Premier having urged a measure because it was expedient, she asked him in reply "Whether it was right?" That was the test he should apply both to the evil and the remedy. What is right in the humblest is right in the highest. Let them go on with zeal, integrity, and perseverance, and they would have the highest of the land—they would have the Queen with them; and may Heaven bring about a consummation devoutly to be desired.

Mr. W. REID, of Edinburgh, minister, followed, dwelling eloquently on the healing influences of early education. It was a mistake to think that education began in the school-room. No, the mind of the man is being formed in the head of the child, and hence the necessity of training the infant mind among the influences of a healthy atmosphere in the father's house. Education really begins at the mother's breast and the cradle. The moral influence which you bring to bear upon the child is that which makes the man. We must train them to the thought, that there is better worth than gold, better glory than warlike butchery, purer pleasure than the harlot cup of intoxication.

Dr. COX next addressed the meeting. He said he had not before visited a theatre, but their cause (the cause of man and God) was sufficient to consecrate any location. Amity with England, co-operation in humanising purposes, and brotherly reforms, was the aspiration

of all the good and wise in America. We were come together to ratify the late treaty. There were moral ligaments capable of putting a stop to the brutalising massacres of war beyond the short-sighted ken of ordinary legislators. Still one sight distressed him, and he might denounce the gin-palaces of London, whence flowed a flood of poison which, if collected in one reservoir, would float a navy. Never was John Bull's example so estimated in America as now. Let England show the example in throwing down those brutalising altars of the demon of all crime. He concluded by a prayer for the Queen of England as a source of blessing to them and to their children.

Mr. G. S. KENDRICK followed, recommending the law of kindness rather than force in propagating their total abstinence principles. He concluded by adverting to the fact that clergymen in this country are opposed when they adopt teetotal principles. In America they are expected to be teetotalists. Here they are expected to be anti-teetotalists.

Professor CALDWELL (Pennsylvania) briefly addressed the meeting.

Dr. PATTON (U.S.) followed, denouncing the delusion of moderation, and arguing that the total abstinence men were alone safe from relapse into the destructive abysses of intoxication.

Mr. RICHARD ALLEN said he was a countryman of Father Mathew, and gave evidence to the prevalence of teetotalism in Ireland, and to the perseverance of Irishmen in keeping that pledge which had proved a moral redemption in their country.

Mr. JOHN ANDREWS, of Scarborough, was the next speaker. How sad was his heart some twenty years ago, when he looked at the temples and altars of Bacchus erected in this vast city. How little did he expect to see such a meeting as this, bearing splendid testimony to a general and growing feeling of the mischiefs which those fatal repositories disseminate. What is the root of the land's misery? Strong drink. If banished, crime would be banished, and the greatest obstruction removed in the way of the physical, moral, intellectual, and educational elevation of the people.

THOMAS BEAUMONT (Bradford), adducing chemical and medical evidence, bore testimony to the poisonous and unwholesome character of alcoholic and intoxicating drink.

Mr. HENRY CLAPP (United States) dwelt with great eloquence on the propriety of showing as much zeal in extinguishing the alcoholic flames by which their brethren were consumed, as those which consumed an ordinary fabric.

Mr. FREDERICK DOUGLASS (the well-known anti-slavery lecturer), while he patriotically sympathised with his American friends, felt the regretful duty of stating that the temperance friends of America, whom he otherwise loved and respected, had wronged him and his coloured brethren, by permitting the exclusion of three millions of men on account of their colour, and neglecting the rescue of the black man as well as the white man from the destructive influence of the dram-shop and spirit store. Let his friends go back to America, and use the influence of their great eloquence in the rescue of the black man, equally as the white, from the fangs of intemperance [loud acclamations]. All he demanded was equal rights [renewed clamours of applause].

Mr. KIRK merely rose to remove the impression that there was a connexion between the temperance societies and slavery.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM in his address dwelt on the misdirected energy of the Legislature. They attend to the imagined deaths by cholera, and utterly neglect the thousands of victims to intoxication and the miserable deaths occasioned by the gin-shops of London. He urged the meeting to apply practically the eloquent arguments which they had heard with so much pleasure, by renouncing the poison. Improvement in mind, body, and conscience would be the result.

After the termination of Mr. Buckingham's address, thanks were voted to the chairman, who briefly replied, and the meeting separated.

SATURDAY—FIFTH DAY.

On Saturday there was a fifth meeting of the Convention, although it was previously understood, according to the arrangements originally proposed, that the great "monster" demonstration at Covent-garden Theatre, on Friday night, was to terminate the proceedings. In consequence, however, of the great mass of business that remained yet unconsidered, the Committee, having the management of this Convention, thought proper to appoint an extra day for the purpose of consummating their operations, and accordingly the Convention met again at the Literary and Scientific Institution, in Aldersgate-street. The chair was taken at ten o'clock, by W. Cash, Esq. The meeting was but thinly attended. After some formal matters of business had been disposed of, a resolution was agreed upon referring a large mass of papers, yet unread, back to the Committee, as it was impossible they could be considered by the Convention within the time to which their sittings were limited.

A warm and animated discussion then ensued in consequence of certain observations made the night before by Frederick Douglass, the escaped slave, at Covent-garden Theatre, by which it was supposed by some members of the body that a charge was made against the Temperance Society in America, of supporting the obnoxious system of slavery. It will be seen that, after Frederick Douglass had concluded his very able and interesting address upon the night in question, Mr. E. N. Kirk, of Albany, sought to procure a hearing with a view of removing the impression which he thought the language of the independent-minded Virginian negro was calculated to make upon the public mind. He was, however, prevented from proceeding with such explanation by the vociferous cheers with which the speech just uttered by Douglass was received, which cheers were continued for several moments after the object of their admiration had resumed his seat. The subject was, therefore, brought before the Convention on Saturday, in the absence of Douglass, although it was generally understood that Mr. Douglass never had the smallest intention of making any such representation against the temperance body in America. The subject

was at length dropped in consequence of the interference of the Chairman, and the regular business of the meeting was resumed.

A resolution was passed, expressing their gratitude to Providence for his goodness in bringing so many of their brethren in safety from different parts of the world to aid in the extension of that great principle which they hoped to see everywhere adopted.

Mr. THOMAS MORTON, of Calcutta, after some remarks in favour of foreign, as well as home, temperance missions, moved the following resolution:—

That this Convention, fully impressed with the great value and importance of domiciliary visitation, and having good reason to believe that this instrumentality has been signally blessed as snatching thousands from misery, vice, and degradation, strongly recommend to every temperance society the necessity and advantage of employing home missions, both by regular agents and individual members of teetotal societies.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. JOHN MEREDITH, who adduced numerous instances of the benefit of such exertions in the metropolis, was put to the vote, and carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS BEAUMONT (Bradford) then read an address from the Convention to the Wesleyan Conference at Bristol.

After some further business the Convention adjourned.

AFTERNOON SITTING, AND TERMINATION OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock, and the chair was taken by William Cash, Esq.

The proceedings commenced with a motion of Mr. DUNLOP, to the following effect:—

Resolved—That the Convention are of opinion that, in order to advance the cause of temperance, those engagements ought to be preferred which, agreeing to personal abstinence from alcoholic liquors, also tend to restrain the parties from giving or offering these liquors as beverages.

On this "long-pledge" resolution,

Mr. REID moved a still more stringent amendment, to the following effect:—

Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Convention that it is imperatively required of all those who would take part in the temperance reformation, that they should abstain from giving, as well as taking, intoxicating liquors as essentially necessary to the present success and ultimate triumph of the great cause of genuine temperance.

A long and desultory discussion ensued, one party denouncing the moderationists, the other the ultras, some being for long and some for short pledges. In the result,

Mr. JABEZ BURNS opposed both resolution and amendment as impolitic.

Dr. LOVELL, who, as a pledge that notwithstanding he was a long-pledged man, stated that he had converted seventy dozens of wine into blacking [hear, hear], concurred with Mr. Burns.

Mr. MEREDITH also concurred, appealing at the same time to his total abstinence principles and practice.

Dr. BRECHER (United States) recommended the terminating the impolitic suggestion by the previous question. If persevered in, the attempt at dictation would alienate their allies in America [hear, hear].

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., also protested against the dictatorial impolicy of the long-pledge resolution. By taking water (as he had done for years) at the rich or aristocratic tables where wine was drunk, he had the opportunity of opposing the practice both by precept and example.

The previous question was then put by the chair, in opposition to the protest of Messrs. Dunlop and Reid, and carried unanimously.

The prepared paper of Mr. Beaumont to the Wesleyan Conference, was then read by the Secretary, and a motion of Mr. BEAUMONT, for its adoption and transmission that evening, being seconded by Mr. BUCKINGHAM, was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was, with deference to the time of the meeting, proposed by Mr. HAUGHTON, of Dublin, without preface:—

Resolved—That in view of all the information given to this Convention, our conviction of the immorality of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a common beverage is deepened and strengthened, and we desire loudly to enunciate to the world this strong conviction. Whether men may or may not be prepared to receive this great truth, this Convention is not able to determine, neither are they anxious on that point. They desire faithfully to do their duty, and to impress upon the consciences of all men who are engaged in the demoralising practices referred to, that it is their bounden duty to renounce them at once and for ever.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. SOLLY, was, in the teeth of a vehement protest of Messrs. Melville and Reid, who urged its inconsistency with the last vote, carried unanimously.

An address, founded on this resolution, to the dealers in intoxicating drinks being moved and seconded in the same manner, was adopted and referred for printing and transmitting to the business committee.

J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq., moved, and JOHN GUEST, Esq., seconded, a resolution to the effect, that "a correspondence be opened with all parts of the world, in order to ascertain how far the formation of a 'World's Temperance Union' would meet with general approbation; and that a committee, composed of John Dunlop, William Cash, Dr. Lovell, Rev. Jabez Burns, and T. Beaumont, be appointed, to report in due time as to the result of their correspondence."

The resolution having been put by the chair, was, after a short discussion, and the objection of some members to the proposal, as re-opening the question of the World's Union, and of others to its probable expense, carried by a majority of 27 to 7.

A motion of Mr. REID, seconded by Mr. BURNS, for teetotal day-schools, was then, without discussion, carried unanimously; and the thanks of the meeting having been voted to the functionaries of the Convention, and to the Chairman, who briefly responded to the vote, the Convention finally dissolved itself, and separated.

THE GENERAL HOLIDAY at Manchester, in commemoration of the passing of the act for the Repeal of the Corn-laws, took place on Monday, and a more magnificent public procession in celebration of a great national event was never before witnessed in that town. Business was entirely suspended; not only the retail concerns, but the factories and warehouses remained closed during the whole of the day. There was a procession, illumination, and public dinner.

ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.—Several meetings have lately been held in this city, which have resulted in the formation of an association, of which the following are the principles and rules, agreed to at the last of the meetings referred to, held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Monday evening, after an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Lloyd Garrison, H. C. Wright, Frederick Douglass, from America, George Thompson, London, James Haughton, Dublin, Dr. Hutton, London, Dr. Massie, Manchester, Henry Solly, Shepton Mallet, Francis Bishop, Exeter, William Logan, Rochdale, Sydney Morse, editor of the *New York Observer*, Messrs. Henry Vincent, William Shaen (London), and others, took part:—

"Whereas there are in the United States of America three millions of the human race held in chains and slavery by a power which sacrilegiously usurps the proprietary right of the Creator; and whereas these three millions of slaves, in their utter helplessness and degradation, make their appeal to the friends of humanity throughout the world; and whereas the cause of humanity is not bounded by country or clime, nor moral obligations and duties circumscribed by geographical limitations or governmental restrictions; and whereas the God of the Oppressed, who hath never left Himself without witness, hath raised up for the slave population of the United States friends who are nobly and faithfully struggling to obtain liberty for the captive by the prosecution of moral and peaceful measures; "Therefore we, the undersigned, desirous of showing our remembrance of those in bonds, as bound with them, and believing that we can essentially serve the cause of those in bondage by acting with the uncompromising abolitionists who compose the 'American Anti-slavery Society,' do form ourselves into an association, to be called the 'Anti-slavery League,' based upon the following principles:—

"Art 1. That slave-holding is, under all circumstances, a sin of the deepest dye, and ought immediately to be abandoned.

"Art 2. That the members of this league shall consist of all persons subscribing to the foregoing principles, without respect of country, complexion, or religious or political creeds.

"Art 3. That the sole object of this league shall be the overthrow, by means exclusively moral and peaceful, of slavery in every land, but with special reference to the system now existing in the United States."

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that a public meeting in connexion with the league will be held at the Crown and Anchor on Monday evening next.

IMPORTANT TO INSURERS.—A case of considerable importance was decided at the Warwick assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Pattison. The subject of dispute was a claim made on the Imperial Insurance Office, and resisted by that company. A policy had been effected some years ago on the life of a person who had since died, and his representatives or assignees, on demanding the money now due, were met by an allegation that the office had become absolved from all liability by some error in the original contract. This is not an isolated case, for the public will, doubtless, remember that a similar defence was set up some time ago by the Argus Office to a claim of a similar character. The Imperial seems, however, to have displayed an almost invincible energy in saving its funds as far as possible from the grasp of claimants. Already had two actions been brought, and two verdicts returned against the office on this single policy for £2,000, when the managers of the company try their luck a third time, and are again told by a jury that they are liable to pay the money. "This system of repudiation," says the *Times*, "may answer once now and then, but it cannot be productive of benefit to the companies adopting it, when it is known that they calculate, among their other risks, the risk of avoiding, by the chances of law, the payment of the money due on the policies that may have been granted."

A CHARTIST CONVENTION has been held during the past week at Leeds. Amongst the delegates were Mr. T. Cooper, late of Leicester, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides," who was appointed by the Chartist of the city of London, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and Dr. McDouall. An objection was made to Mr. Cooper's credentials, and a strong war of words ensued. The matter was referred to a committee, and on Mr. Cooper being requested to appear before it, he refused, until certain questions relating to imputations cast upon him by Mr. O'Connor and others had been answered. A scene of uproar ensued, which ended in Mr. Cooper being voted out of the convention. He, however, refused to leave, and the convention was adjourned. The next day Mr. Cooper was refused admittance. He attended the Convention with the object of moving resolutions deploring the acts of violence by which the agitation had been disgraced—renouncing "physical force" doctrines—affirming the paramount value of education—and protested against Feargus O'Connor and the *Northern Star*. The business concluded on Thursday. The delegates numbered only about thirty persons. Mr. O'Connorsaid they would never desist until they (the Chartists) had unseated the Whigs from power. At the next election they should feel that they had an enemy, and a powerful one.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The *Leeds Mercury* of Saturday contains Mr. Edward Baines's third letter on State education, in which he examines the plea of necessity set up for the interference of Government, and shows how completely, in the case of Lord Ashley's extraordinary miscalculations, which, at the time, passed current in the House of Commons, the data were proved to be wholly fallacious. In his next letter he undertakes to show, that the exertions of the people themselves may be reasonably expected to supply the existing deficiency.

A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE IN CATTLE prevails to an alarming extent in various parts of England and Scotland, and especially amongst the oxen and cows, the property of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on Norfolk and Flemish farms, and in the Home and Great Parks at Windsor.

THE LORD MAYOR was robbed of a valuable gold watch, while waiting for his carriage at the City terminus of the Blackwall Railway, on Monday week. Two men appear to have been engaged in the theft; and one is in custody.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Frederick Douglass, a fugitive slave from the United States of America, delivered a lecture in the Baptist chapel, North Shields, on the effects of slavery in that country, and the doings of the Free Church of Scotland therewith. His statements created a strong feeling amongst a very numerous and respectable auditory, who responded loud and long to the cry of "Give back the money." Upon the motion of R. W. Haggie, Esq., of Willington, a cordial vote of sympathy was unanimously voted to Mr. Douglass and his three millions of suffering brethren in America. On Monday a similar meeting was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, which was numerously attended. "Mr. Douglass," says the *Gateshead Observer*, "is a portly, pleasant-looking man, the son of a slaveholder by a slave, and a fugitive from 'the land of bondage.' In delivering his lecture, he made no use of notes, and yet spoke with great ease and fluency, and in good English."

NAVAL PUNISHMENT.—For assaulting a couple of sergeants, at Cork, a private of marines, called James Sayer, a young man twenty-six years of age, has actually been sentenced by a court martial to be hung! And the President declared that he could offer no hope to the criminal that this monstrous sentence would not be carried out! The Admiralty have, however, interposed, and the sentence is to be commuted.

SHORT TIME IN COTTON-MILLS.—With regret we observe announced in our advertising columns the passing of a resolution, at a meeting of master spinners and manufacturers of Blackburn and neighbourhood, for putting their mills upon short time—four days a week—at the end of a fortnight. The yarn and cotton cloth market has been depressed for some time, and this step seems to be the most judicious that can be taken to meet the emergency.—*Bolton Free Press*.

THE NEW ALLIANCE.—Mr. Robert Dillon Browne, the staunch and independent member for Mayo, and a prime pet of the Archbishop M'Hale, is shortly to be gazetted for a lucrative post in the colonies.

MR. RICHARD DUNN, the barrister, was on Wednesday committed to Newgate for trial at the Central Criminal Court, charged with perjury, and with attempting to obtain a fiat in bankruptcy against Miss Burdett Coutts, alleging that she had given him authority to draw on the banking-house for £100,000, and that she had committed an act of bankruptcy.

KING HUDSON'S LINES are in anything but good odour with the public. It seems, from the statements of correspondents of the *Times*, that the fares are higher than on those not under the royal management. "No single topic for a long time," says the same journal, "has so much occupied the general attention of railway travellers and shareholders as the lines connected with the eastern and midland counties; and on none has such a quantity of letters poured in, all more or less filled with complaints either of internal mismanagement, excessive charges, or inattention to public convenience."

LORD R. GROSVENOR has been re-elected for Chester.

THE LINE OF RAILWAY between Nottingham and Lincoln, thirty-three miles, was opened to the public on Monday week.

POST-PAID TRAVELLERS!—The *Augsburg Gazette* confirms the statement of the *Rhenish Observer*, that a great company has been formed which will undertake to convey travellers in all directions, and to spare them the trouble of paying the expenses of the journey *en route*, by giving them coupons on their departure, which will be received in payment throughout the journey by the hotels with which the company has made arrangements. This company is to have its seat in London. It has already made all its arrangements on the route from Ostend to Alexandria; and hopes to despatch, a short time hence, a caravan of three hundred travellers, who will proceed from Ostend to Cologne by the railroads, and will ascend the Rhine for Trieste, and thence sail for Alexandria.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.—There is a contest going on in this borough, in consequence of the appointment of the Earl of Listowel to an office in the Queen's household. The noble peer is opposed by his former competitor, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, who has come forward, apparently, because he contested the borough before. There is no intelligible principle at stake. The nomination took place on Monday, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Cabbell, who declared he came "forward on the principles which he had always advocated, of loyalty to the Crown, devotion to the Church, and zeal on behalf of the poor." It is, therefore, probable that he is a Tory.

COOK v. WETHERELL.—At the Guildford assizes, on Thursday, a new trial in the case of Cook v. Wetherell commenced. The facts were indicated at the time of the previous trial, which took place last summer, at Croydon, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of £3,000 damages. The defendant is a clergyman, and the father-in-law of Mr. Cook; and the charge was that of criminal conversation with his own daughter. The case was heard again on Friday, and, at a late hour, Mr. Baron Parke summed up. The jury then retired, and, after a deliberation of two hours, notice was sent to the judge that they could not agree in their verdict. Eventually they were allowed to separate, and assemble again on Saturday morning. They were confined the whole day; but, as they were as far as ever from agreeing to a verdict, they were discharged at eight o'clock at night.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A cause was tried at the late Derby assizes, in which the plaintiff was Miss Topliss, of Tag-hill, Heanor, and the defendant, Mr. Allen, surgeon, Belper. Correspondence between the parties was read, and the jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of £200 damages with costs.

MR. CORDEN has declined the invitation of the electors of Manchester to stand for that borough at the next election.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT, accompanied by the Queen of the Belgians and the Royal Family, left Buckingham-palace on Friday afternoon for Osborne-house, Isle of Wight.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 12th.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, the presentation of petitions on the subject of flogging in the army led to some remarks from Earls Fortescue, Radnor, and Lord Brougham; and the Duke of Wellington, after vindicating Colonel Whyte, declared that he had always been desirous of mitigating the amount of military punishment in the shape of flogging, and he hoped to live to see the day when it would be totally abolished.

THE SUGAR DUTIES DEBATE.—The Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Wilberforce) complained that, by the unexpected course of taking the discussion on the first reading of the Sugar Duties Bill, an arrangement of which he was ignorant, he and others had been shut out from taking part in it. He should address the House on Thursday. The Marquis of Lansdowne said there was no arrangement which would or could shut out the right reverend prelate from expressing his sentiments at any subsequent stage of the bill.

INDEPENDENCE OF CRACOW.—Lord Beaumont gave a minute detail of the transactions connected with the revolutionary proceedings in Galicia and Cracow, and contended that the occupation of Cracow by Austria was a direct violation, in letter and spirit, of the treaty of Vienna. He believed that the Austrian Government was cognizant of the atrocities which were committed in Galicia; the actual responsibility might rest with the local authorities, but the Government of Vienna was chargeable with having neglected to adopt those precautions which would have prevented the outbreak, and restrained the outrages. He moved for the production of the correspondence which has passed between this country and the three Powers on this subject. The Marquis of Lansdowne agreed with the noble lord in thinking that the independent existence of Cracow was guaranteed by the treaty of Vienna, and lamented that anything should have happened to justify a departure, however temporary, from that independence. There could, however, be no doubt that Cracow had been the focus from which the recent revolutionary movement had spread itself over Galicia, and a temporary occupation of the city had been the necessary consequence. It was desirable that this occupation should be as short as possible, and at this moment conferences were going on having for their object the reconstruction of the civil Government of Cracow. With respect to the excesses in Galicia, he could not contradict the noble lord's statement, but until it was officially proved he would never believe that the Austrian Government had played the part assigned to it by some accounts of the affair. The Duke of Wellington made a speech much to the same effect as that of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The three Powers were now concerting measures for a restoration of the independence of the republic, and under these circumstances he advised the House not to interfere. The motion was then agreed to.

Some other bills were then forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

The House of Commons met at twelve o'clock, sat till three o'clock, adjourned till five, and was then counted out as Mr. Grantley Berkeley was about to bring on a motion, calling the attention of the House to the evidence taken by the Committee on the Game Laws, and the draft report of Mr. Bright, which appears on the minutes.

The Deodands Abolition (No. 2) Bill was read a third time, and passed by a majority of fifty-one to five.

SMALL DEBTS BILL.—Sir G. GREY, in moving the second reading of the Small Debts Bill, observed that it had been drawn up by the late Government in strict conformity with the recommendations contained in the report of the Law Commissioners appointed in 1833. It divided the country into districts, appointed competent magistrates to preside in the Courts which it created, and gave them jurisdiction in all cases of debt not exceeding £20. The bill had passed the House of Lords, but in an imperfect state, owing to the non-insertion of the money clauses. He proposed, if the bill were now read a second time, to commit it *pro forma* to-morrow, in order to insert those clauses. The bill would then be printed, and he proposed to recommit it on Monday. After some discussion, the bill was read a second time. It was then, by the consent of the House, committed at once *pro forma*, and ordered to be recommitted on Monday next.

The Contagious Diseases Prevention Bill then passed through committee.

IRELAND.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting on Monday, the Hon. Cecil Lawless, a younger son of Lord Cloncurry, was admitted as a member of the Association, and sent £5 as his yearly subscription. Various letters were read from Roman Catholic prelates and priests, inclosing subscriptions, and expressing unlimited confidence in Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell moved for the suspension of the standing order, to refer it to the committee to prepare a petition to Parliament praying that the Arms Bill should not be renewed [cheers], which was carried. There was no further allusion to the subject. He likewise moved, that Master Thomas Maher, who was born this morning, and presented to his hon. friend, Mr. N. Maher, M.P. [a laugh], be enrolled a member of the association [cheers]. He was not old to be sure, but he was not a "Young Irelander" [loud cheers and laughter]. In his speech for the day he again expressed a hope that Mr. Smith O'Brien would rejoin them. Whenever he brought his mind to join them, he would be enthusiastically received in that hall [loud cries of "Hear, hear"], but it was impossible they could give up the great principle of moral force which obtained for them emancipation. On the subject of supporting the Whigs he said, that he ought to assist the Ministry in carrying out their promises to Ireland. He (Mr. O'Connell) admitted that he

ought, and that he was ready to do so, and to tender his services in London in assisting the Ministry in the efforts to do good to Ireland. Lord John Russell had taken office on the avowed determination to work out the suggestion made by the preceding Minister at the close of his Administration; but he (Mr. O'Connell) feared that amongst the Protectionists, with Lord George Bentinck in their ranks, there were symptoms of such a nature as gave him little hope that the Ministry could carry their good intentions into effect. He would bring forward, next session, the motion respecting the repeal of the union, of which he had given notice; he could be met by the minister then with a better case, if he came before the House prepared to show that he had passed those beneficial measures for Ireland; but he (Mr. O'Connell) was convinced that he would come before the House prepared with no such thing [hear, hear]. Mr. O'Connell then alluded to the question of the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy:—

They wanted justice as regarded their religion, at the same time that they did not require any connexion with the state, for the hierarchy of Ireland and the clergy to a man had refused to accept it ["Hear, hear," and loud cheers]. It was said that a proposition would be made to educate the Roman Catholic priesthood in England; if such an intention ever existed, he warned the Government against attempting it, or in any way attempting to interfere with the priesthood of Ireland in the discharge of their duties, for they would never be the paid servants of the state [cries of "Hear, hear"]. The people of Ireland might depend on it that such a connexion should never exist [cheers]. The Established Church should also be inquired into, and reduced to such a scale as to supply the wants of the Protestant people, having a regard to vested rights; and time should be given to Government to prepare to take up a matter of such importance, and he was ready to give them every fair time [hear, hear].

Rent for the week, £335 7s. 6d.

DESTRUCTION OF THE POTATO CROP.—The rapid and terrible destruction of the potato crop has spread dismay all through the country. Whole districts are afflicted in a single day by this vegetable cholera. A member of the poor-law commission, travelling in the northern counties, writes—"The progress of the potato blight is rapid beyond all conception. It seems as if travelling with myself, so suddenly does it appear in crops which had been sound and luxuriant, to all appearance a few hours before."—*Chronicle*.

THE OVERLAND MAIL, having been delayed ten days by an accident to the steamer, from the violence of the monsoon, brings intelligence from Bombay only to the 1st of July. Kote Kangra, upon the bringing up of the heavy artillery, had surrendered without fighting. This place, which has been called the Gibraltar of the Himalaya, is now in our possession, and may be regarded as impregnable. In the Punjab affairs are in great disorder. The forbearance and moderation of the Governor-general have been thrown away upon the Sikh Durbar, which, every day, gives fresh proofs of ingratitude and incapacity. The Ranees is even said to have gone so far as to express, in unequivocal terms, her impatience to get rid of the English force altogether. On all sides, the discontented chiefs are in arms. The authority of the Durbar, exercised by the double traitor, who accomplished the murder of Heera and Jowahir Singh, is set at naught by the most petty killadar, while in the province of Mooltan, and in the Yusooos country, civil war is raging exactly as in the good old times of Kurruh Singh and his successors. Quarrels respecting the boundary line between the Maharaj of Dhuleep Singh and that of Gholab Singh, have broken out, and will probably lead to hostilities before time is allowed for British interference.

THE RIVER PLATE.—By intelligence from Buenos Ayres to the 9th of May, we learn that the province of Corrientes had made terms with Entre Rios, and ceased from its opposition to the government of Buenos Ayres. General Paz has been banished. Paraguay was about to retire from the contest, and no further assistance to the intervening powers was to be expected from that quarter. The French and English vessels of war are to be withdrawn from the Parana as soon as the convoy has come down.

ST. ALBANS ELECTION.—Mr. B. Cabbell has succeeded in carrying his election against Lord Listowel. At the close of the poll, the numbers were, Cabbell, 264; Listowel, 149: majority, 115. The *Times* regards it as an anti-poor-law triumph:—"Where Edinburgh feared to tread, St. Albans has rushed in. The magic law of continuance is broken. The single point of difference between Mr. Cabbell and Lord Listowel involved the consideration which unseated the latter, and returned the former in his place. Lord Listowel supports, and Mr. Cabbell opposes, the New Poor-law. *Hinc ire faciles*. A more remarkable and significant effect of the late disclosures we have not yet recorded."

LECTURE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, SOUTHAMPTON.—On Tuesday evening, August 11th, 1846, Dr. Massie delivered an admirable lecture on the history and progress of religious liberty, at the Victoria Assembly-rooms, Southampton. The audience was numerous and respectable, and manifested by their frequent expressions of approbation that they were both interested and instructed. The subject was illustrated by Herbert's splendid painting of the Dissenters asserting liberty of conscience, in the Westminster Assembly. Previous to the lecture the painting had been viewed by a great number of individuals, all expressing their highest admiration of this beautiful work of art. At the conclusion of the lecture Mr. T. Adkins, minister, moved a vote of thanks to the learned and eloquent lecturer, which was unanimously responded to.—*From a Correspondent*.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1070		540			
Scotch			9940			
Irish			5990			
Foreign	5130	2510				

Prices firm at Monday's prices.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
 For Eight Lines and under 5s. 6d.
 For every additional Two Lines 6d.
 Half a Column . . £1 | Column £2
 * All communications to the Editor should be addressed
 to the office, 3, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. W." The *Mining Journal* is published at 62, Fleet-street.
 "Philo." The crowded state of our columns must be our excuse for declining to insert his communication.
 "No Whig." We see nothing in it.
 "A Reformer." He is quite right; and our words must be interpreted in his sense. Want of room prevents our insertion of his letter.
 Subscription to the family of Dr. Sheridan:—
 "D. M., Aberdeen, £1

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE new administration—the advent of whom to power was supposed to mark a transition from old to new principles—from prescription to reason—from restriction to free-trade—from coercion to conciliation—have started, with the single exception of the Sugar Duties Bill, much upon the same track beaten by all their predecessors. We have the same stereotyped answers, toned with a dash of insolence, to reasonable questions, as have been common in the mouths of government officials for ages past. Our expenditure, for instance, will bear no retrenchment, enormous duties must be maintained for the advantage of no one but the smuggler, under the plea of exchequer necessities. Bills protested against by the Whigs when in opposition—the principle of which, too, is directly contradictory of the very vote which ousted Sir R. Peel—must be continued, lest the Executive should part with an iota of strength. It is true that Government have not yet had time to develop their magnificent plans of social reform. Meanwhile, in minor matters, calling for immediate attention, their conduct differs nothing from the conduct of the Conservative, and the reasons they assign for it are so precisely identical, that men of straightforward and honest intentions begin to be puzzled, and to ask,—What change has taken place, save a change in the mere personnel of the Administration? The Whigs, therefore, are not gaining ground—the people are wholly indifferent to them—Parliamentary parties barely tolerate them. Nothing but an entire dislocation of legislative forces enables them to maintain place.

The Sugar Duties Bill has appeared in the House of Lords, and, for the convenience of noble Protectionists, whose hearts, just now, are in the Highlands, and who are more intent upon grouse-shooting than upon law-making, the discussion on the principle of the measure was taken on the first reading. Earl Clarendon opened it with a most able, lucid, and convincing speech. Lord Stanley displayed more than his usual tact and eloquence in opposition. Lord Brougham delivered himself, by way of appendix to his former oration, of sundry hits, right and left, at friend and foe, more amusing than elucidatory of the subject in debate. He was quietly knocked on the head by Earl Grey, who reminded him, with terrible calmness, that there was a time when his flaming zeal against slavery might have done effective service, in backing a Colonial Minister wrestling with odds for the benefit of the slave, but that, at this crisis, the noble lord contented himself with silence and inaction. No division was taken on the bill, and the second reading was fixed for Thursday evening, after a motion by Lord Stanley, that it be read a second time that day three months, which, however, he did not press to a division.

The House of Commons has occupied itself, as is usually the case, in hurrying some bills through the remaining stages, in passing the rest of the supplies, and in forcing upon the notice of Government sundry questions for serious consideration during the recess. Inconvenient questions, such as that involved in the motion of Dr. Bowring for a reduction of duty on the import of tobacco, with a view to give advantage to the fair trader and the consumer, and to stimulate the trade without injury to the revenue, are got rid of, by counting out the House. On Friday Lord John Russell, according to promise, explained the intentions of Government with respect to flogging in the army. They are substantially what, on the authority of the *Times*, we announced last week. Discipline, it appears, cannot be maintained without continuing the power to inflict fifty lashes at least. The responsibility of this decision was virtually thrown upon the shoulder of the Duke of Wellington; and the Premier, following in the steps of too many who have gone before him, deemed it "due to that illustrious man who is at the head of the army to rest satisfied with the orders which he has now given." Dr. Bowring, however, much to his honour, did not rest satisfied, but persisted in moving his resolution that flogging in the army should be now and for ever abolished. He was supported by several independent members, and opposed by others of the military profession. Mr. Wakley, whose laborious investigation of the case of White is beyond all praise, stated, as a physiological fact, that, in thirty out of forty cases, death arises from injuries to the skin, produced by accidents, such as burns or scalds,

followed by inflammation of the pleura, or the lungs. Dr. Bowring, however, was outvoted by a majority of 53. Mr. Osborne then moved, as a second amendment, that corporal punishment be prohibited, save for offences committed on the march, or for theft or mutiny, and that the limit be fifty lashes. That also was rejected by a majority of 56.

On Monday night Mr. Labouchere moved the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, supporting his motion by the curious reason that Government required time to ascertain whether or not an Arms Bill is necessary, and, if so, in what respect the present objectionable measure can be amended. Well might Mr. Hume declare that he never heard a Coercion Bill proposed with such weak and imbecile arguments. Weak as they were, however, they prevailed, and a majority of thirty-three gave their sanction to this useless and vexatious bill. Where now is the eloquence of Sheil, which this bill, in 1843, kindled into a blaze? where the sturdy resistance of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Redington? where the constitutional fervour of Lord John Russell? where the indignant patriotism of Daniel O'Connell? Echo answers, Where? These men were gunpowder in opposition, and the Irish Arms Bill was the spark that exploded it. Office has thoroughly damped them, and they will not go off. See here another link in the chain of evidence proving a substantial alliance between O'Connell and the Whigs. Is all this silence to be given for nothing? Is there not to be a substantial *quid pro quo*? The time is not far distant when this question will receive a practical answer.

Not far distant, we say; for probabilities point in the direction of a general election previously to a new session of Parliament. We have heard rumours to this effect from many quarters, and they now begin to acquire something like authority. We think it not unlikely. Lord John would fain appeal to the country before the press of events has forced him into a premature disclosure of his purposes. His Irish allies may be more urgent for satisfaction than will safely admit of another twelvemonth's delay. Let the constituencies, therefore, be on the alert. At the longest, they have no time to lose. A greater principle than was ever yet tested by a general election is presently to be decided. Are we to have such an extension of the state-church principle as to render the teachers of all sects the pensioned tools of Government? This is really the question at issue. The people may refuse to believe that any such question is upon its trial. But their votes, given under whatever misconception, will be taken as recording their judgment upon this course of policy. They have no other matter of importance before them. They have no party interest which it is worth while to support. Let them, therefore, without hesitation, use their franchise with a view to the settlement of this question.

The remaining Parliamentary business of the week requires but little comment. We may, however, notice that the second reading of the Religious Opinions Bill—which had passed the Lords under the auspices of the late Government—was carried in the Commons on Thursday last. The main object of this measure is to repeal certain ancient statutes against the Roman Catholics, abrogate those acts which require the attendance of persons at public worship in the Established Church, and to relieve the Jews from various penalties. Why should not this bill have included the repeal of the large number of odious enactments, which still disgrace the statute book, which may at any time be put in force against Dissenters from the Church of England? We can only account for it from the fact, that the interests of Dissenters are little cared for by a Parliament opposed to their principles, and seldom inconvenienced by their complaints. Amongst the measures which have been withdrawn from the present session are, Mr. Frewin's bill for creating nineteen new bishops, and Mr. Mackinnon's Cemetery Bill.

M. Guizot has to all appearance taken another long lease of power. The late elections have added some thirty or forty votes to his majority, which may now be reckoned at upwards of 100. It is scarcely necessary to say that an election in France is anything but an expression of the national will. 200,000 electors out of a population of thirty millions are not very likely to give expression to the wishes of a people amongst whom free discussion, except in respect to foreign questions, is a thing prohibited. Armed with enormous powers of patronage, the French minister's appeal to the constituencies has been most effectual. "Government patronage in France," says the *Examiner*, "comes as from the rose of a watering-pot, or the rain of Heaven, equally over a whole region. It fertilises a district, enriches a province. It can find its way into the pocket, and through the pocket into the consciences, of every elector in a district. Few *arrondissements*, or electoral districts, can afford to be in opposition. Were we to enumerate the ways in which a Minister can oblige a community, or a department, they would fill a column, and, at the same time, perhaps, fill the mouth of our Home Minister with water; he who has so much need of influence, without a boon or a rag to bestow, how much he must envy a French Minister's list of boons to constituencies." How grossly must the Opposition have miscalculated, to have supposed that a mere stupid cry against the Pritchard indemnity could prevail against such attractive arguments. Louis Philippe has indeed succeeded but too well in his endeavours not only to destroy the liberties of the country, but to turn the public mind away from domestic

grievances. M. Thiers is equally silent with M. Guizot upon the corruption and tyranny of the present system. He knows well enough that the path to power is closed to the advocates of reform. The phantom of French glory is therefore raised to amuse and dazzle the eyes of the French people—as though it were the destiny of France to settle the affairs of the world. Louis Philippe encourages the delusion by allowing the utmost license of speech in reference to foreign subjects, and gagging the press and public opinion on questions of domestic interest. The late election is a signal proof of the success of this policy. If, perchance, any of our readers are indisposed to believe the sagacious King of the French capable of such base and systematic selfishness, we would beg their attention to the article, copied from the *Times*, in reference to the marriage of the young Queen of Spain.

EDUCATIONAL VOLUNTARISM.

THE controversy respecting state education has let into general circulation sundry assertions, coined and stamped to look like common sense, the worth of which, if rated by the solid truth they contain, instead of by the words of which they consist, will be found, we suspect, not a trifle lower than the market price they bear. Some of these we mean to ring, and ascertain, if possible, what right they have to pass current as sterling argument. In a matter so important, the mere fact that they have been given and taken as such ought not to satisfy our reason. Light sovereigns go through many hands before they are weighed—plausible assertions may be accepted as true by many minds before they are examined—but in neither case does former carelessness justify present confidence.

The voluntary principle, it is said, whatever may be its merits in regard to spiritual institutions, is plainly incompetent to provide for the whole people a due amount of secular instruction. It has been tried, and the result is failure. The schools it has erected are sadly few compared with the wants of the population, and the education given in them miserably defective. What, if in both respects it is doing somewhat more and better now than it did twenty years ago, or ten, or even five? The development of its energies is confessedly slow—the urgency of present need is alarmingly great. "Whilst the grass grows, the steed starves." Another generation is growing up to manhood—is it to be left in ignorance, that fond philosophers and theorists may be able, some century hence, to prove the soundness of their principles?

Language like this, although tinged at times with the humour of sarcasm, springs, we are willing to believe, from sincere benevolence. It is warm with right human feeling—it smacks of a hearty, and, to a certain extent, an intelligent good-will—and there is little cause for surprise, therefore, that it should commend itself to kindly, but unreflective minds. But we must take leave to say, that it indicates but a very slight acquaintance, and still less sympathy, with the higher providential laws which ultimately govern all the great social, moral, and spiritual interests of mankind. It is benevolence in a hurry—generous impulse impatient to be gratified—the hurried love anxious to snatch a present kiss, regardless of the future. By any means within reach it would destroy the interval between conception and completion. Too eager to inquire, too hasty to ponder, too passionate to work and wait—the slow processes by which society has advanced to its present stage of refinement are an impenetrable mystery to it. Were but this benevolence elevated to the superintendence of man's affairs, what a marvellous change should we see!

There is Christianity, for instance, the most potent agent for the renovation of all peoples, which love could prompt or wisdom devise. How gradual its advances! How apparently fluctuating! How small a portion of the world, after so many ages, has it effectually subdued! Generation after generation passes away unblest by its light, and yet He whose benevolence none but the impious will question, does not, to hasten on its universal triumph, deviate a hair's breadth from the fixed laws by which he regulates his moral administration. His movements, to our seeming, are all slow. Nothing gains a permanent hold upon this world but by *growth*. It has taken ages of mistake to bring out a clear principle, which, when brought out, exerts a power for good so wonderful as to awaken our surprise that it was destined to evolve itself so gradually and with so much difficulty. Providential government teems with illustrations, had we time to cite them. The one already adduced will suffice for our purpose. Tell us not, we say, of the failure of the voluntary principle in the education of the masses, merely because it does not keep pace with your wishes! In this respect it differs nothing from many things the wisdom of which it would be presumption to arraign at the bar of our finite reason. We, too, could desire to see its mission accomplished much sooner than it is likely to be. But we decline to pronounce it incompetent because it demands time—we protest against dismissing it with disgrace merely because it lags behind our sympathies; and if our impatience is to be the measure of its inadequacy for providing *secular* instruction, why, let us be consistent, and admit that, by the same law, we must condemn it as too feeble for the *spiritual* regeneration of the world.

Be it remembered by those who have so little faith in voluntary effort, and so much in government provision, that the now general conviction of the importance of education results not from the latter but from the former. If "charity," as some journalists

delight to call it, has not done more, it is because it has had to overcome the prejudices of the very class who would now supersede "charity" by "law." Its energies have been cramped and crippled until of late, partly by legal impediment, but chiefly by the obstacles thrown in its way by aristocratic maxims. It is only recently that the well-off section of society has found itself compelled to admit the education of the poor to be, in any sense, desirable—and if at this time of day ignorance finds no abettors amongst our law-making class, the gratifying result is wholly owing to what voluntarism, even under disadvantages, has accomplished. It strikes us, we confess, as a little inappropriate, that the contemptuous sneers lavished upon the voluntary principle as weak, capricious, and inadequate, should come from precisely the same quarter whence, five-and-twenty years back, issued the most unqualified denunciations of every attempt to enlighten the masses.

Spite, however, of every obstacle, the resources, the energy, and the range of educational voluntarism have steadily and even rapidly expanded. Its progress, measured from year to year, may seem fluctuating—but graduate it by decades, and the result exhibited is uniformly encouraging. In the quality of instruction given, as well as in the gross amount, we mark a decided and growing improvement. To create a demand was a far harder thing than to furnish a supply. To a considerable extent, the first has already been done—and, in due time, the last is sure to follow. The great experiment is going on favourably, if not so fast as our impatient benevolence would dictate; and that haste which seeks the immediate substitution of the present for an untried system—untried, we mean, under British institutions, habits, and social idiosyncrasies—we deem to be anything but profound philosophy.

That much more requires to be done we need not be told—but it is a strange misrepresentation of facts to insinuate that next to nothing has been done. Taking the population of England and Wales at 16,000,000, and calculating that one in ten is as large a proportion as, in this "workshop of the world," we are ever likely to keep at school, the country will require means of instruction for about 1,600,000 children. But there are already full two-thirds of that number supplied by the present system—a system into which Government aid enters but very slightly. With such facts before them, we really pity the partisans of *benevolence by law*, who feel themselves compelled to make out their theory by groaning over the inadequacy of voluntary effort. Enough, at least, has been done to awaken hope, and to stimulate further and larger enterprise—and, assuredly, in our judgment, they who prefer to keep the road which has brought them up to the present stage of success, are the truly practical philanthropists—enthusiasm is the characteristic of those who would abandon it for one that looks somewhat shorter.

We have only to add, in conclusion, that were half the patriots who go about deploring the inefficiency of the voluntary principle, to exert themselves in their respective neighbourhoods in order fairly to test and elicit its strength, affairs might assume a brighter aspect, even to their apprehensions. There are many honourable exceptions, of course—but is there not reason to suspect of not a few, that they are themselves the cause of the deficiency which they bewail?

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

VOLUNTARY madness! Is it not marvellous, and would it not be, but for sad experience, incredible, that rational beings should habitually and deliberately put themselves into a state so truly horrible? There is not a spectacle under heaven more pitiable than that of man bereft of reason. Whether imbecile or insane—a drivelling idiot or a raving maniac—harmless or spiteful—a lunatic or possessed—it is impossible to look upon "a noble nature spoiled," without shuddering sensibility. We see in the wreck, more than we were wont to observe, the transcendent worth of that which has been lost. But what spirit could have predicted of man that he would *go mad*—madness as a companion? rush into its arms as a friend? and be wedded to it by ties so potent as to defy the utmost strength of reason to sever them? And yet this is one of the commonest phases under which poor human nature exhibits itself in this enlightened country, and in the middle of the nineteenth century!

Into the mystery of the arrangement which exposes man to any such temptation this is not the place to inquire. We believe it to be both wise and good. But think of being *tempted* to such a crime! Think of adding fuel to all the inferior passions, until the fume overpowers intelligence, and the wretched votary becomes, according to his temperament, a beast or a demon! Think of plunging into this abyss of degradation and sin so repeatedly, as to pass half one's days in it, and sacrifice to the luxury of pawning one's birthright to his appetites, natural affection, domestic comfort, health, property, and character! The drunkard does this—and one need only walk our streets to gather up statistics of the crime of drunkenness. It is a mournful, a disgraceful blot upon the reputation of our country—the pestilential atmosphere neutralising the healthful influence of every social, political, and moral reform.

Any attempt to dry up this evil, however mistaken, must demand the good wishes of all sincere philanthropists. But the Temperance movement can now justify itself, as a great moral expedient, by the *work* which it has effected. In America and in Ireland its triumphs have been wonderful—and we verily believe

it would have had less prejudice to encounter in England, had its earlier advocates relied more upon persuasive, and less upon *quasi* coercive, influences.

Our columns of this day contain as full an outline as we could give, consistently with other demands upon our space, of the proceedings of the "World's Temperance Convention." We recommend our readers to peruse the report with care—much that was said and done is worth serious attention. We rejoice that, in the main, moderate counsels prevailed, and calm good sense presided over the assembly. The object proposed by this gathering—universal temperance—is a great and good one: the means should be in entire harmony with it. We admire American energy, but we should be sorry to see American methods indiscriminately adopted in this country. There it is one evil—perhaps the greatest one—of their political institutions, to imbue the public mind with a deeper veneration for the right of the majority than for the rights of individuals. Compulsion, when wielded by the sovereign people, is scarcely regarded by them as tyrannical. They are far too much given to *dictate*, for our taste. They triumph in putting down intemperance by law. "License or no license" has been their war-cry—and they can glory before a British assembly in victory based upon force. We protest against the carrying on of any great social movement in this spirit. We fervently hope the Temperance cause will not be snared into such "short ways with publicans and drunkards." The evil to be put down is a tremendous one; but we much doubt whether, in the long run, it will be nearly so great as that which would result from the extinction by act of Parliament of individual freedom.

THE ULSTER HUSH MONEY.

A DEPUTATION from the Presbyterian Synod of Ulster is in town soliciting an endowment for their new college. It consists of Dr. Brown, Dr. Carlile, &c. Lord John Russell, a Premier avowedly bent on endowing Popery, received the Presbyterian deputation most graciously, and summoned his colleagues to meet them. While we write, the answer of the Government has not yet been received, but it is expected to be a favourable one. Of course the arguments which are good for the endowment of Maynooth will be good for the endowment of this Ulster college in the eyes of an enlightened statesman. And of course the Protestants, who have a *regium donum* for themselves, and who are asking an endowment for their college, cannot have the face to oppose the granting of these boons to the priests of the great majority of the Irish people. We know not what the Ministerial answer may be; but we should not wonder, were the Whigs, by a stroke of policy, at the same time to grant an endowment to the Presbyterian college and a *regium donum* to the Catholic priests. Thus Protestantism in the north of Ireland would be both gagged and sold, and the Presbyterianism of Ireland would be made subservient to the establishment of the Popery of Ireland.

PROBABILITIES OF A DISSOLUTION.—At the Protectionist dinner given to the Marquis of Granby at Waltham, on Friday, the Duke of Richmond said:—"I would not have you to consider that Parliament will not be dissolved at present, for the general opinion in London is, that a dissolution will come very early [hear, hear]. I do not consider that Lord John Russell—who is not an enemy, but we have a right to be in a state of armed neutrality against him—I do not think that Lord John Russell will permit the present Parliament to meet again."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—From the state of public business it is now said that Parliament will not rise sooner than Wednesday, the 26th inst. (Prince Albert's birthday), and some conjectures postpone the prorogation to the 3rd of September.

ANDOVER UNION AGAIN.—The greatest insubordination still exists in this notorious union. Several of the juvenile paupers have been detected stealing the provisions from the men's ward, and M'Dougall, jun., son of the late master, has tendered his resignation as schoolmaster. Mr. and Mrs. Blyth, the present master and matron, have also determined on leaving.—*Sherborne Journal*.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.—There is no truth in the report that the Duke of Devonshire is about to proceed to Constantinople on a Government mission.—*Morning Chronicle*.

A RAILWAY ADVENTURE.—A few days ago, two ladies entered the railway station at York, and took tickets for Derby. Their next care was to seat themselves in the train. One of the ladies had made the trip before; the other had not. It devolved, therefore, on the former to undertake the proud task of making her companion as wise as herself. Not a town or station, castle or church, was passed, but the name was told. Daylight was dying just as they shot by Chesterfield church; and when the petticoated veteran pointed it out to the travelling tyro, it was barely visible in the twilight. Another hour brought them to the terminus, and they alighted at the station in glad anticipation of a welcome from waiting friends. But no! not one familiar face presented itself—no hand was extended to greet them on their arrival. Uneasy suspicions began to arise in their minds, and were strengthened when, emerging from the station, they found themselves on high ground, and dimly perceived, in the valley below, a rolling river, separating two towns, and crowded with shipping. Could this be Derby? "Derby!" exclaimed a bystander; "no, ladies! this is Gateshead, and you are Newcastle!" The fair travellers had "taken the wrong turn" at York; and the massive towers of Durham cathedral had been mistaken for the corkscrew steeple of Chesterfield church!!!—*Gateshead Observer*.

INTRIGUES OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

(From the Times.)

If we were not dealing with the policy of a Monarch who has acquired in his own dominions, and in the general affairs of Europe, a reputation for the greatest sagacity, we should not be embarrassed to describe in strong but appropriate terms the course which King Louis Philippe has pursued towards Spain. But the pertinacity with which he has pursued a worthless object, the dictatorial tone in which he has conveyed his pleasure regarding Spain to the other Courts of Europe, and the blindness with which he has more than once threatened to sacrifice the peace and freedom of the Peninsula to these absurd pretensions, denote the presence of a passion for the aggrandisement of his family which is at variance with all the principles of justice, good sense, and policy. The object could only be accomplished by the worst instruments, and by the persons who are in all other respects the most dangerous to Spain. Is it credible that the wary King of the French was ready to send back General Narvaez to Madrid, taking with him a *coup d'état* and a military revolution, for no other purpose than to perpetrate the shameful scheme to which Christina is eager to sacrifice her daughter, and to place a Prince Trapani on a throne which would thenceforward lose all claim to the respect of the nation? Can it be believed that in the vicissitudes of this strange negotiation, the French Ambassador carried his inconsistency and his arrogance to such a height as to have threatened the Spanish Ministers to bring back Count Montemolin, the son of Don Carlos, to Madrid at the head of the French battalions, if Trapani was rejected? The Spanish Ministers laughed at the threat, for they knew from what quarter it proceeded; but they must have felt the insult. They have been told that not only their own tenure of office, but even the security of the constitutional throne, depends on their acceding to conditions so impracticable that even the Carlists rejected them—so base that every Spaniard must spurn them. We most cordially hope that the Spanish Ministers will have strength and resolution to follow their own course, without condescending to notice such unseemly appeals to their fears. Let the Queen of Spain marry whomsoever she will, or whomsoever is designated by the opinion of an independent Government and sanctioned by the nation, and she may throw herself with perfect confidence on the public opinion and on the general support of Europe to defend her from the consequences of so legitimate an action.

THE POOR-LAW COMMISSION.

(From the Spectator.)

The evidence before the committee on the Andover Union exhibits the Poor-law Commissioners and their Secretary at open feud. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chadwick fiercely recriminate—they accuse each other of contemplating harshness towards the poor, of irregularities, of misrepresentations. They display all the infatuation of lost men; and the doom of the Poor-law Commission is pronounced by the Board and its Secretary. Their disclosures throw light on the official methods of conducting public business generally; for we doubt whether the Poor-law Commission is singular in anything so much as in being found out. It is certainly not singular in the cavalier treatment of it by its Secretary; for, as we learn from Sir Frankland Lewis, the Secretaries of the Treasury will not so far "demean" themselves as to attend meetings of their Board. We now learn, too, what a Board is. It is two or three gentlemen, presumed to act in conjunction, but really acting separately; sitting in separate rooms, but mutually agreeing that each in his separate room shall, when he thinks fit, call himself a "Board;" just as members of a trading firm may sign for "Self and Co." There is a great advantage in this plan. By being a Board, each avoids personal responsibility; for example, we find that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chadwick obtained a charming impersonality for their most questionable acts. Mr. Chadwick tries to screw the paupers into independence of mind by force of indifferent diet; and when you, indignant at the austerity, try to screw Mr. Chadwick himself in retribution, you find that you have got hold of a victim as innocent as an angel—for it was not he who really did it, but Mr. Lewis! "Please, Sir, it was not I, but that other boy did it." You seize that other boy, Lewis; who pathetically admits that he is responsible—technically; but it was Chadwick who egged him on—"Chadwick told me, Sir." In fact, he avers, it was as much as he could do to hold Mr. Chadwick in; such a mania had that person for flying at paupers—just like a house-dog at beggars. This aggregate impersonality is obtained without any trouble of actual aggregation: it is quite easy for the several Commissioners to call themselves "Board"—and really they seem to be very much bored with the quantity of work to be done—although they sit apart in their own rooms. It is not regular, but it can't be helped; and if any one suffers, it is "only the country."

THE RAILWAY ACTS OF THE PRESENT SESSION.—The Times of Monday gives a list of the railway bills which have passed this session. The Royal assent has been given during the week to fifty-two railway bills, making 248 that have passed in the present year, representing a capital of £82,407,010, with power to borrow £30,137,446. "Total amount authorised to be raised, £129,229,767," is, says the Times, no clap-trap of debate. There is no hollow antithesis in the figure. It is a great fact—an astounding, an incredible, and almost inconceivable fact. So far from being any exaggeration, it by no means represents the amount we may certainly reckon upon. Many more millions will be added to the list before our legislators are allowed to exchange the sultry air of the metropolis for balmy heather and bracing downs. Moreover, when the fearful score is at last closed, and at least a hundred and fifty millions stare us in the face, that unparalleled sum will be all in addition to sixty millions authorised last year.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Since the recent accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, a set of signals have been put at all the stations, consisting of upright posts, from twenty to thirty feet in height, having two arms, which on the passing of a train are raised. The arms are painted red, and at night a red light is affixed to them. Near the Stratford station the signal is placed on the opposite side of the line to the old signal, so that it can be seen at a much greater distance.—A correspondent of the Times gives an abstract of irregularities in the running of the Eastern Counties Railway trains during the six days from July 30th to August 4th inclusive, by which it appears that there were sixty trains late in starting, and sixty-nine trains late in arrival, one of the latter being fifty-eight minutes, and another sixty-three minutes behind time.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS BILL.

The second reading of the Religious Opinions Bill, which had passed the Lords under the auspices of the late Government, was moved in the House of Commons on Thursday, by

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who said that its object was to repeal a number of enactments which still remained on the statute book, authorising the infliction of penalties on certain classes of Dissenters. It repealed the acts which prevented Jews from holding land, or at least removed the doubt which existed on the subject. It abrogated those acts which required the attendance of persons at public worship in the Established Church and inflicted penalties for disobedience. The penalties against Popish recusants were done away with. On the question of the Queen's supremacy, Lord John remarked, that these changes would not affect the Queen's claim in the least, because it was amply protected by the common law. The passing of the bill would no doubt produce some confusion as to the oath of supremacy; but he did not think there would be any contradiction. Still, the question of oaths was one which ought to be taken into consideration in another session. By passing the present bill Parliament would get rid of many absurd penalties and much absurd legislation.

A short discussion followed.

Mr. ESTOURT moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He did not like to do away with the law which prohibited the publication of Papal bulls without more time being allowed for consideration.

Colonel SIBTHORP had too much veneration for the acts and laws of his ancestors, and for the National Church, to sap its foundations by agreeing to the bill. Mr. ESCOTT intended to make the measure more perfect by moving the insertion of additional clauses. Mr. SPOONER would oppose the bill by all available means. Mr. HENLEY could not for the life of him see what harm the bill could do to the Church of England.

On a division, the second reading of the bill was carried by 79 to 10.

POOR REMOVAL BILL.

On Thursday, Earl GREY moved the second reading of the Poor Removal Bill. No one could doubt that at an early period the whole subject of settlement must be brought under the notice of Parliament, and the whole question must be fully gone into. In the mean time, the present bill did not accomplish all that could be wished; but that was no reason why an attempt should not be made to obviate some of the more crying evils which had existed in the law of settlement.

The Duke of RICHMOND recommended postponement. The bill had been held out as a boon to the landed interest; but what was it? It amounted to this—that a man after five years' residence in a parish could not be removed, but might go into a neighbouring parish, and in that way leave his native place still liable to his maintenance. The Duke was averse to union settlements. If they once admitted union settlements the poor would be ground into dust. Why not have parochial settlements? And when a man had lived five years in a parish, why not declare that he should have a settlement in that parish? It was a little paltry bill.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought the bill was at variance with the proposition that it would confer a boon on the agricultural interest. Lord REDESDALE called it a trumpery measure. The Earl of WINCHILSEA denied that it was any boon. The Earl of ST. GERMAN'S did not regard it as a perfect measure, but looked upon it as a stepping-stone to something better. Lord BEAUMONT thought the bill essentially bad. Lord CAMOYS thought it might be improved. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE explained its advantages.

In the end, the bill was read a second time, without a division.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL on Friday night made his promised explanation on the intentions of Government with respect to flogging in the army, on the motion for going into committee of supply:—

The plan that has been at present adopted is the plan of the Duke of Wellington; and I conceive that the Duke of Wellington is perfectly right in saying that, as matters stand at present, corporal punishment ought not to be abolished in the army. The House should know what is the existing regulation with respect to corporal punishment in the army. By the articles of war, no offender convicted before a general court martial is liable to be sentenced to any corporal punishment exceeding two hundred lashes; the punishment of an offender convicted before a district or garrison court martial cannot exceed one hundred and fifty lashes; and if convicted before a regimental court-martial the punishment cannot exceed one hundred lashes. Now the Duke of Wellington, in taking this subject into consideration, has given directions to the officers to whom the duty appertains of ordering such courts martial, that by no court martial whatever, whether general, district, garrison, or regimental, shall any greater punishment be inflicted than fifty lashes. This is a very considerable diminution; and this the Commander-in-chief has ordered to be carried into effect in respect to the army. He has also, at the same time, given special directions that every precaution shall be taken in order to ascertain the state of health of any soldier who shall be sentenced to corporal punishment, for the purpose of knowing whether it is such as to enable him to bear the punishment ordered. He has likewise directed that other circumstances should be attended to—such as any extreme heat or severity of weather, or any other circumstance whatever which might make the infliction of corporal punishment dangerous to the offender.

Lord John said that, for his own part, he should be glad to see the day when corporal punishment should be entirely abolished. But the maintenance of the discipline of the army is a paramount object. The Duke of Wellington was perfectly right in making the proposed reduction without taking any ulterior steps. If we are to look to the abolition of corporal punishment, and at the same time to the maintenance of discipline, that object can only be effected by two modes—by the substitution of some other kind of punishment as effective, and by changing the moral feeling of those who belong to the army. In the pursuit of both those objects a great advance has already been made. Several

prisons are building, with a view of resorting to imprisonment as a corrective; and cells for short imprisonment have recently been prepared at almost every barrack station. From a return read by Lord John, it appeared that a considerable diminution had taken place in flogging in consequence of the application of other modes of punishment. In 1838, the ratio was as one man in 108; in 1845, it was as one man in 189.

In the second mode of reducing corporal punishments, that is by improving the moral condition of the soldier, a great change has taken place of late years. Rewards have been established for good conduct, and also increased pay after a certain number of years. There have also been more frequently given commissions in the army to private soldiers: since the 31st of December last thirty commissions have been given to private soldiers in the army, and sums also furnished them for the outlay necessary on the acceptance of those commissions. No fewer than 100 soldiers' libraries have been established, containing no fewer than 60,000 volumes. This will lead to a very great improvement in the army. A normal school, suggested by Mr. Sidney Herbert, the late Secretary-at-War, is likewise projected—a normal school for the purpose of providing good regimental schools. To young men entering the army these schools and libraries will be of the greatest possible use. Regimental savings-banks have also been established, despite the prejudices of many officers:—

Indeed, everything calculated to elevate the soldier is anxiously promoted by the military and civil authorities connected with the army. These questions do not occupy the attention of the Commander-in-Chief merely for a single day or week, with the view of producing some great plan on the subject; but they engage the attention of the military and civil authorities continually, with a view to the maintenance of the discipline of the army, and, at the same time, of diminishing, as far as possible, the necessity for corporal punishment.

Lord John Russell trusted he had now said enough to induce the hon. member for Bolton to forego his motion [Dr. Bowring signified dissent]. In opposition, therefore, to Dr. Bowring, Lord John cited the report of the commission of 1835, consisting of several military and civil authorities. The fourth resolution they came to was this:—"That it appears that, even supposing that some effective substitute was devisable, or that those punishments now in use were made more effective, so as to render corporal punishment ultimately unnecessary, still it would be unsafe to proceed at once to abolish it entirely, but that, even in any case, the abolition should be gradual." Lord John proceeded to argue against any sudden change; declaring it "due to that illustrious man who is at the head of the army, to rest satisfied with the orders he has now given; showing, as those orders do, the utmost desire to consider both the benefit of the army, and what is due to humanity on this subject. For my part, I tell you, as I told you at the beginning, that these are the views which the Commander-in-chief takes, and in which the Government entirely concur with him."

Dr. BOWRING had heard with pain the conclusion at which Lord J. Russell had just arrived. He had hoped that the recent expression of the public opinion would have led to the total and immediate abolition of corporal punishment in the army; but he now found that the lash was still to be left in the hand of the flogger, and that the application of it was to be justified on the tyrant's plea of necessity. He proceeded to argue that necessity did not justify the retention of any part of this system, and that military flogging could be no longer endured. Even the limitation which Lord J. Russell had just announced would deliver the soldier over to an unlimited despotism; for it was well known that in Russia twelve blows of the knout, if dexterously applied, would inflict death, and fifty lashes administered by a scourger who had no mercy might be equal to the infliction of a thousand ordinary lashes. He then harrowed the feelings of the House by quoting several cases of excessive torture inflicted by flogging, and recorded by Dr. Fergusson and Dr. Marshall in medical publications to which they had appended their names. He showed that the punishment of flogging was uncertain and unequal in amount, depending upon the greater or less humanity of the drummer, farrier, and commanding officer, and upon the greater or less skill of the surgeon of the regiment. He then commented on the case of the soldier White, who had died in consequence of the flogging which he had recently received at Hounslow, and called attention to the verdict given by the coroner's inquest on his body, in which they declared their horror and disgust at the cruel mode of his death, and called upon their fellow-countrymen to join hand and heart with them in removing the slur which the practice of flogging cast on the humanity and fair fame of England. A jury of the people had sent to the representatives of the people a verdict, declaring that a man had been put to death who was not condemned to death, and he hoped that the House would not forget that, even while that inquest was sitting, two cases had occurred at Devonport, in which the flogging had been suddenly stopped because it was ascertained that the men could not suffer further punishment without danger to their lives. In all such cases the victims were carried away mangled and bleeding. Were they rendered better men by such torture? Quite the reverse. They were rendered worse men, and became insensible to honour and abandoned to crime. The abolition of this cruel torture was demanded by the general opinion of the press and by the unanimous voice of the nation. The assurances of Lord J. Russell upon this subject would only be welcome to the country, in the hope that the system of military flogging would at some future period be got rid of altogether. He concluded by calling on the House to force the noble lord to anticipate that period, by agreeing to his resolution, that flogging in the army should be now and for ever abolished.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, and gave rise to a long discussion. It was supported by Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Captain LAYARD, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE, Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. HUME; opposed by Mr. NEVILLE, Colonel PEEL, Mr. FOX MAULE, Mr. CHARLES BULLER, Colonel REID, Mr. GOULBURN, and Colonel WOOD; and also more emphatically opposed by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY, and Colonel SIBTHORP.

Colonel PEEL argued that the punishment would be necessary so long as the constitution of the British army should continue as it is at present. At the same time, the benefit to be derived from flogging is in proportion to the rarity of its infliction. It was, indeed, notorious that in regiments where corporal punishment was constantly inflicted, it was found to be perfectly inefficient: it descended to be a mere punishment without any salutary effect upon those who witnessed it, and without any benefit to the individuals upon whom it was inflicted.

Mr. WILLIAMS said:—

The noble lord at the head of the Government proposed to limit the number of lashes in the army; but what did he intend to do with respect to the navy, for which he was also responsible [hear, hear]? He (Mr. Williams) could prove that the infliction of forty-eight lashes (a power now vested in the captain of a ship) was as severe a punishment as 200 lashes in the army [hear, hear]. A captain in the navy, at his mere whim and caprice, can order a man to be flogged to the extent of forty-eight lashes by merely filling up a blank warrant. He knew that this had been done for the most trivial offence, such as a man speaking on deck.

Captain LAYARD contributed several useful arguments against the practice; and an exposure of the inefficient and trifling style in which business is conducted during the deliberations of courts-martial on verdicts and sentences, in which the youngest and most inexperienced officers take part.

Colonel REID (who spoke for the first time) made an impressive appeal to the House on the discomforts of the soldiery in their barracks, and on the deficiency of the pensions awarded them on their retirement from the service; and contended that, till these grievances were remedied, it would be impossible to elevate their moral condition. Would the House believe that, at this moment, soldiers had not common means of properly washing themselves? Personal cleanliness was a great point of discipline, most strictly enforced; and, if a soldier appeared dirty on parade, he was liable to punishment. Now, not less than twenty or thirty men slept in one room, and the only means they had of washing themselves was a couple of buckets of water, and they had all to wash in them. Then, the crowded way in which they lived, twenty to thirty men being crowded into one room, had an ill effect upon their health. At the age of forty or forty-five, a man became old and unfit for service; and he could only attribute this to the foul air they breathed. The windows could not be opened, because a man slept close to the window.

Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE still doubted the practicability of abolishing corporal punishment altogether with the present army; but he would force the Government to establish a better mode of constituting the army; and he suggested that the experiment of total abolition should be tried upon the Household Brigade.

Mr. FOX MAULE intimated his severe displeasure at the mode in which Dr. Bowring had dressed up "harrowing statements," and defended Colonel Whyte as being totally without blame in fulfilling a formal duty. [Several other members enforced that point; and the humane disposition of Dr. Warren was also vindicated.] The manner in which some private soldiers had given their evidence at the inquest would lead to further investigation. When the Duke of Wellington heard of the soldier White's death, he said at once, "This shall not occur again; though I believe that corporal punishment cannot be dispensed with, yet I will not sanction that degree of it which shall lead to loss of life and limb." He therefore suggested at once that all punishment should be reduced to fifty lashes. In that suggestion the Government willingly concurred; and he trusted that, when they had succeeded in raising the character of the British soldier, the power of corporal punishment would become dormant, and the use of the lash unknown to the British army.

In a long speech on the abuses of flogging, Mr. WAKLEY explained a physiological fact. The importance of the skin in the economy of the human body had only been recently discovered; and no one could say that injury of life might not be occasioned by simple abrasion. In thirty out of forty cases, death arises from injuries to the skin—produced by accidents, such as burns or scalds, and followed by inflammation of the pleura or the lungs.

Here was an episode; a personal squabble. Mr. CRAVEN BERKELEY criticised Mr. Wakley's conduct at the inquest, and read extracts from "a very clever medical work," in which Professor Wilson's evidence was described as "shaped to order," and Mr. Wakley's "garrulity" at the inquest was described as "a melancholy exhibition of an effete intellect." Mr. WAKLEY said that one remark was "not true," which Mr. BERKELEY said "he understood—perfectly." Mr. WAKLEY denied that he had influenced Mr. Wilson's evidence. The "medical" book quoted by Mr. Berkeley was, in fact, written by a stupid lawyer, who knew as much about medicine as Mr. Berkeley did.

Mr. BRIGHT supported the amendment:—

On all former occasions there had been the same opposition to any mitigation of corporal punishment, from the very quarter which now opposed its abolition; and he could not but say, that he was surprised by the course taken by the officers of the army, on this question. If this punishment were still necessary, then it followed that the private soldier was of a brutal, ferocious, reckless, and ignorant character, or that, as he believed, there was among the officers a lack of those moral qualities which were essential for the management of any number of men. They might find regiments in which there were only two or three instances of punishment in twelve years, while in others they were ten times as numerous. Now, he did not think this difference could exist in the 600 men who composed the regiment, but in the officers who commanded them. He had heard repeatedly from soldiers, in such conversations as he could hold with them, that the insults and irritation to which they were subject from sergeants and petty officers who had risen from the ranks was more than flesh and blood could bear [hear]. The present result had, he believed, arisen in this way [hear, hear]. Much had been said of the improvement of the army, but he believed that in this country they never could fill their ranks except from the very lowest classes of the people [hear, hear]. When a man had run through every species of degradation, every vice, and every crime, and had become an utter outcast, "he enlisted as a soldier." That was the way in which it was usual to describe the extreme degrada-

tion of such a man [no, no]. Why, every member of that house knew it [hear, hear]. That arose from the rational mode of thinking—the spirit of the people was a commercial and not a warlike spirit [a laugh]. Yes, it was the case, and what he said was not the less true because it was amusing. No man in this country would turn for existence to the grand trappings of the state, when he could obtain a far better and more honourable mode of life in peaceful employment. He was very sorry the noble lord had not gone to the utmost length he could have done in abolishing corporal punishment.

Colonel SIBTHORP would receive with sovereign contempt a proposition coming from the honourable and learned member for Bolton (Dr. Bowring). It was only from such a man, that such a ridiculous proposition could come [loud laughter]. The service would be rejoiced to learn, from the admission of the hon. member himself, that the hon. member had never belonged to the army [laughter], and as he had declared his opinion that the army was composed of the outcasts of society, it was not very likely that he could ever belong to it [laughter].

On a division, Dr. Bowring's motion was negatived, by 90 to 37; Government majority, 53.

The question was next presented in another shape. On the motion being made that the speaker leave the chair, Mr. OSBORNE moved as an amendment, that corporal punishment be prohibited save for offences committed on the march or for theft, and that the limit be fifty lashes. After a short reply from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House divided—For the amendment, 25; against it, 81; majority, 56.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the debate on the sugar duties was taken on the question for the first reading of the bill, which was moved by

The Earl of CLARENDON, who, in a lucid and comprehensive speech, copiously illustrated by documentary and statistical evidence, reviewed the whole question of free-trade as applicable to the production of sugar, and in its bearing on the state of our West Indian colonies and the slave-trade.

Lord STANLEY expressed his concurrence in the observations of the Earl of Clarendon as to the convenience of discussing this measure at the first reading of the bill, and said he should have felt himself justified in entering his protest at the earliest period against this change in our legislation. He stated his deep and insuperable objections, first, to the details of the bill; secondly, to the principles of the measure; and, above all, to the circumstances under which, and the period of the session at which, this bill had been introduced. He agreed with the noble earl that, on constitutional principles, there was no objection to making the duties upon sugar permanent, sufficient means remaining to the House of Commons to control the supplies to the Crown. But this was a new principle; and could their lordships say that the question had been brought forward with full warning, and at a time when the state of their Lordships' House was such that the subject could be properly discussed? After exposing the inconsistency of those who had adhered to the principle of protecting the colonial sugar trade against the competition with slave-grown sugar so late as 1844, and who now took an active part in undoing their own work, the noble Lord met the argument founded upon the principle of free-trade. Free-trade, he observed, was now all in all; cheap sugar must be had, and, compared with the benefit of free-trade, slavery and the slave-trade were as nothing. But anything less like free-trade it had never been his fortune to see. The noble Lord then proceeded to show that this principle of free-trade had not been applied to the tea trade, and that in the present position of the East and West Indies a competition between them and slave colonies could not be carried on upon equal terms. When our colonies had not the command of labour, to talk of their competing with slave colonies was a mere mockery, and a cruel one. He objected to the bill on the grounds of expediency, policy, and humanity, expressed his fears that it would give a great stimulus to the slave-trade, and concluded a long speech by moving that the bill be read a first time that day three months; but in the present state of the House, and at this period of the session, he should not trouble their Lordships to divide upon the question.

Lord DENMAN considered it to be his imperative duty to himself, and to all whom he had been connected with in political life, and to the people of England, to declare his direct and invincible hostility to the principle upon which this bill was founded. He had thought it to be his duty to protest against this measure; and when their lordships heard of the advantage of settling this question, he maintained that a measure like this, founded upon an unjust principle, could not settle the question; and it would be a benefit to the country that it should not be so settled. If we must submit to the domineering principle of free-trade, he wanted to know why our own subjects should not be permitted to engage in the slave traffic.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after stating that he would be contented to rest the arguments in favour of this bill upon the able speech of the Earl of Clarendon, applied himself to the objections of Lord Stanley with reference to the principles of free-trade. In the course of his speech he mentioned that, at the present moment, in the hope that this bill was sure of passing, a company was forming in this country, the object of which was to supply our West Indian colonies with capital, improved machinery, and every appliance for successful competition.

Lord ASHBURTON opposed, and Lord MONTEAGLE vindicated, the bill.

Earl GREY analysed, with much personal sarcasm, the arguments of Lord Brougham, reiterating the commercial view of the question, and contending that, by excluding slave-grown produce, we were inflicting a great and positive injury for the sake of what was, at best, a very doubtful principle. He believed that the bill before them would be one of the chief means by which our magnificent colonies will be rescued from all the impediments by which their progress is hindered. Capital and free labour would change the vicious system of cultivation which had grown up under slavery;

and, as sound policy dictated that the colonies should be placed on an equal footing, there would be no hesitation on the part of the Government to review all colonial differential duties, which, at present, considerations of revenue have prevented them from intermeddling with. If it were possible to increase facilities for obtaining free labourers from Africa, it would be done, but no plan had yet been suggested which was not liable to abuse. At this moment nothing further is contemplated than some additional enlargement of the facilities which now exist for hiring labourers within the limits of our possessions in Africa and India, the engagements not to extend beyond a year.

After some further conversation on the subject of differential duties, and a short explanation from Lord DENMAN, the bill was read a first time without dissent, Lord Stanley adopting the suggestion of the Marquis of Lansdowne. The question was then put that the bill be read a second time on Thursday, on which Lord STANLEY moved as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. This was not pressed, and the bill stands for second reading on Thursday.

CUSTOMS DUTIES BILL.

On Monday morning the House of Commons resolved itself into a committee of ways and means on the Customs Duties Bill.

On the motion that the duty on rum be reduced from 9s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. a gallon,

Mr. MACKINNON proposed that the duty on colonial rum should be equalised with that on British spirits. He contended that such an equalisation was demanded by the present state of the West Indian plantations. The principle had been admitted that we ought to equalise the duties on sugar. Why should we not also equalise the duties on rum? On many estates the production of rum was of as much value to the possessors as the production of sugar. Why, then, should we violate in this instance the principle on which we admitted colonial sugar?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the duty on rum was intended as an equivalent for the malt tax and the excise duty which was paid by the English distiller. But if the duty was greater on rum than relatively on other spirits, he would take care to have it reduced. The difficulty in the way of immediately raising the duty on Scotch and Irish spirits was the danger of giving an impetus to illicit distillation, while, if they reduced the duty on the importation of rum into Scotland and Ireland, there was no security against its being smuggled into England.

Mr. GOULBURN expressed his satisfaction that the Government intended to inquire into the subject for the equalisation of the duties on spirits in the three kingdoms. To place rum on a similar footing, and enable it to compete fairly with British spirits, was an act of justice done to the colonies under the altered circumstances in which they will be placed by the change in the sugar duties.

Mr. BERNAL recommended the Chancellor of the Exchequer to direct his attention in the recess to the introduction of molasses into the breweries and distilleries of this country.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that these questions required some time for consideration. The Government had no wish to do injustice to any party. It wished to hear all parties alike, and he had no doubt that, when that was done, a conclusion would be arrived at satisfactory to all parties.

The resolution was then agreed to, as were also the remaining resolutions.

IRISH ARMS BILL.

On Wednesday, Mr. LABOUCHERE obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the law in Ireland relating to the registering of arms, and the importation, manufacture, and sale of arms, gunpowder, and ammunition.

On Friday night, in reply to Mr. Osborne, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated the reasons which induced the Government to ask for a renewal of the bill. Although admitting that many objections attached to that measure, ministers found that it was impossible altogether to dispense with it. They merely asked the House to intrust them with the power granted by the existing act; promising that early in the next session they would bring forward a measure on the subject. By an express provision the bill would expire on the 1st of May next year.

On Monday Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of the bill for renewing the Irish Arms Act till next May, in order to give the Government time to ascertain whether or not an Arms Bill is necessary, and, if so, in what respect it can be amended. He wholly disapproved of the Arms Act in its existing shape, but he could not undertake at present the responsibility of either relinquishing or amending it.

Mr. HUME had never heard a Coercion Bill proposed with such weak and imbecile arguments. On the last proposition for its renewal every member of the present Government had voted against it; and yet now, when they were restored to office, every one of them was ready to support it. In reply to their argument that they had no other course to pursue, he told them that they had another course—namely, to drop the bill altogether. Mr. Labouchere had not assigned a single reason for renewing it—on the contrary, he had admitted the evil which would arise from its continuance, and had not succeeded in pointing out a single benefit to be derived from it. After reminding Lord J. Russell that he had himself proposed to strike out of this bill the branding clause, as a disgrace to Ireland, he asked him to explain why, at the commencement of his administration, he had determined to resort to coercion instead of conciliation. As the speech of Mr. Labouchere was quite sufficient to damn the bill, he should move that it be read a second time this day month.

Mr. SHAW supported, Mr. ESCOTT opposed, the bill.

Mr. MUNTZ would support the government of Lord J. Russell in everything straightforward, honest, and constitutional; but, if he were to support it on this bill, he should lose all claim to be considered as a straightforward and honest man himself. Public men were at a great discount at present; and this bill would reduce the present Government to a Birmingham discount;

for it would reduce the value of their characters full seventy-five per cent.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD observed that this bill, which was practically useless, was a gross violation of the constitution. He would not himself have raised the question; but, as it had been raised, he must vote against it.

Mr. HORSMAN and Mr. OSBORNE reproached Government with their tergiversation on this question.

Mr. DUNCOMBE said that Lord J. Russell had told him vaguely enough, on a former night, that he intended to conduct his Government on the principles which he had always advocated; and yet the noble lord was now advocating this measure on principles which he had always and for years opposed. The noble lord had turned out the late Government on the ground of non-coercion; but he warned him that the people, who saw that the late Government had been turned out by a combination not very honourable to the party which had succeeded it, would not be bamboozled by an administration whose first gift to Ireland was not a measure of conciliation but of coercion. Honourable members might falsify their past votes, and might be dragged into the mire to any extent they pleased; but he would do his best to act consistently with his former votes, and would do everything in his power to defeat this measure.

Lord MORFETH said that the Government only wished for a temporary renewal of the Arms Act, until they could frame one better adapted to the circumstances of Ireland.

After remarks from Mr. SPOONER, in favour of the bill,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he had voted for this bill going into committee in 1843. If, then, he had let this bill now drop, he should have been acting inconsistently with the course which he had taken in 1843. He admitted that in that year he considered the registration and branding clauses vexatious and useless; but, although he did not succeed in striking them out of the bill in committee, he had neither voted against the reception of the report, nor against the third reading of the bill. Such being the case, it was competent for him to consider which was the greatest evil—to continue a bill of which some clauses were objectionable, or to part with a power which he deemed necessary for the preservation of peace in Ireland. He agreed that several clauses in the bill were vexatious; but the vexation of them was passed. The House was now on the second reading of the bill. If it should be of opinion in the committee that it would be advisable to leave those clauses out, they could then be struck out; but that was not the question to-night, but whether the power now enjoyed by the Executive Government should be taken away from it, and all persons in Ireland should be at liberty to have any arms, and any quantity of gunpowder they pleased. The noble lord concluded by declaring his opinion that, although certain parts of the bill were unnecessary, others vexatious, and others odious, it would be better to pass them for a short time, and to reserve their amendment to a period when there would be a fuller attendance of the House.

Lord SEYMOUR asked Lord John Russell whether he would consent to strike out of the bill the clauses which he had denounced as unnecessary, vexatious, and odious? If his noble friend would strike those clauses out, he would vote for the bill; otherwise, not.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply, remarked that he would give a ready hearing to any proposition for leaving out two or three of the most objectionable clauses in this bill.

After a few remarks from Mr. WAWN, Mr. BRIDGMAN, and Mr. COLLETT, against the bill, the House divided, when there appeared for the second reading:—

Ayes	..	..	..	..	56
Noes	..	..	..	..	23
Majority in its favour ..					33

After the division, Mr. DUNCOMBE contrasted the speeches of the several members of the present Government, in opposition to the Arms Act, on a former occasion, with their present votes in favour of this bill. He recommended Lord J. Russell to remodel the old bill, and to strike out the obnoxious clauses to which Lord Seymour had alluded.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that there were certain clauses in the bill to which he most strongly objected; but they were so interwoven with other parts of it that he must take some days before he could give a definite answer on the subject.

Mr. HUME said that, if the noble lord would take the course which he had just suggested, he, for one, would not persist in his opposition to the bill.

A short conversation then took place, in which Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. GOULBURN, and Mr. COLLETT joined. It terminated by Lord J. RUSSELL putting off the committee on the bill till Monday next, when he is to state the clauses which he will strike out of the bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday, Sir DE LACY EVANS renewed a question he had previously asked respecting the measures taken by the government, in consequence of the accident on the Eastern Counties Railway, and suggesting that something should be done to remedy the defective state of the law.—Mr. M. GINSON said, that though the Board of Trade had no legal power to compel railway companies to adopt their regulations, yet the suggestions and representations of the board, acting as it did on behalf of the public, invariably received attention. It therefore possessed a moral influence, even if it possessed no legal authority. Captain Codrington, who had been sent down to inspect the Eastern Counties line, and to inquire into the cause of the recent accident, had made a report, the terms of which, if communicated, would satisfy the House as to his diligence and impartiality. But it was withheld for the present, lest it might have any effect upon the trial of the engine-driver, committed for manslaughter on the verdict of the coroner's jury.

BILLS WITHDRAWN.—The following bills were withdrawn, on the understanding of more matured and comprehensive measures being introduced next session by the Government:—Mr. Mackinnon's public ceme-

teries bill, Mr. Sharman Crawford's ejected tenants (Ireland) bill, and Mr. Bouverie's bankruptcy and insolvency bill. In reference to the law of bankruptcy, Mr. BOUVERIE said, it had been estimated that the amount of bad debts lost in consequence of the present system amounted to not less than £24,000,000 per annum. Mr. Frewen also withdrew his episcopal revenues and dioceses bill. The withdrawal of the latter measure provoked the eloquence of Colonel Sir THORP:—

He had never read a bill so wholly objectionable from the commencement to the close as this was. Why, it proposed nineteen new bishops [laughter]. Now, on a recent occasion, the bishops had not done their duty as they ought. He alluded to the Maynooth grant, to which they gave their sanction [a laugh]. He would ever support the Church of the country, and with it the monarchy, but he could not consent to a bill of this dangerous and obnoxious description, which he believed would be destructive to the Church, and he should like to have a promise from the hon. gentleman that the bill would not be introduced again.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.—On Wednesday, Lord MORPETH obtained leave to introduce a bill to enable the Privy Council to make regulations for the prevention of contagious disorders, and for the more speedy removal of nuisances. The noble lord alluded to the report with regard to the existence of the cholera in this country, and stated that he had reason to believe that any fears on that head were unfounded; but, in case any contagious disease broke out while Parliament was not sitting, it was most desirable that the Privy Council should be empowered to take measures for securing the public health.

SITES FOR DWELLINGS FOR THE POOR.—On Wednesday, Lord MORPETH obtained leave to introduce two bills, the one empowering the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to sell sites for dwellings for the poor out of the hereditary estates of the Crown; and the other conferring the same power as regards the lands vested in the Commissioners under acts for the improvement of the metropolis. In explanation, Lord MORPETH stated, that as in the improvements frequently taking place in the metropolis the poor were driven from miserable abodes into localities still more miserable, he thought it only right that the Crown and the Commissioners under it should have power to counteract a mischief to which they were involuntarily parties.

PRIVATE BUSINESS.—On Monday, Mr. HUME proposed a series of resolutions for the purpose of establishing general principles on which local acts may hereafter be framed, which are required for the improvement of towns—as for police, waterworks, sewerage, paving, markets, cemeteries, harbours, quays, and so forth. These resolutions involve the propriety of an assimilation of the standing orders of both Houses, as a revision of those of the House of Commons; and the object sought to be attained was such an improvement of the system for carrying on the private business of the Legislature as to ensure uniformity, diminish the number and expense of counsel and witnesses, and remove the anomalies which now exist. The general principle of Mr. Hume's resolutions met with general approval, and the greater number were adopted.

MILLBANK PRISON.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the treatment of the prisoners confined in Millbank prison, and the conduct of the governor and officers of that establishment. He produced the two "cats," with which the men Bunyan and Cotterill had been punished. He again remarked upon the suicides which had been committed in that prison, and which he attributed to the deficiency of the regulations for its management. Sir GEORGE GREY objected the lateness of the session and the difficulty of arriving at the facts through the medium of a select commission. The Government had resolved on constituting a commission, for the purpose of making a searching inquiry into the allegations against the authorities of Millbank prison, upon which intimation Mr. T. Duncombe withdrew his motion.

POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.—On Monday Mr. HUME gave notice that he would move a series of resolutions on Thursday next in reference to the conduct of the poor-law commissioners.

COLONIAL MEASURES.—IMMIGRATION.—During the short sitting of the House of Commons on Saturday, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated that the Government contemplate, next session, taking up the question of colonial differential duties, and the supply of free labour to the West Indies, so as to place them on a more equal footing under the competition to which they will be exposed.

THE NEW CORN ACT.—Mr. VILLIERS brought under consideration a petition from parties complaining of the operation of the new Corn Act with respect to the duties on rye, peas, and beans, which were assimilated to the duty on barley. This he considered to be a mistake in the act which might be remedied by a treasury order. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER considered that the late Government, in framing the bill, contemplated that the scale of duties should so operate, and declined to interfere with the act by a treasury order.

BATHS AND WASHHOUSES IN THE NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICTS.—The baths and washhouses recently erected for the use of the labouring classes in the North-Western districts of the metropolis were on Monday week opened to the public, and the following is the return of the number of persons who availed themselves of the advantages:—Cold baths, 274, of which number 261 were males and thirteen females; warm baths, 140, of which 130 were males and ten females. In the course of the day several females also availed themselves of the advantages which the establishment affords in the washing and ironing departments. On Tuesday, the baths were open as early as five o'clock, and before eight they were used by upwards of 100 persons. The whole of the steam apparatus and other machinery connected with the baths and drying and washing department worked excellently well, and those who availed themselves of the advantages of the institution appeared much delighted and astonished at the facilities it afforded. The receipts on Monday, for the penny and twopenny baths used, amounted to £5 11s. 9d.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

Letters of the 20th July state positively that Cardinal Gizzi has been appointed to the post of Secretary of State. He is charged with the supreme direction of the Government.

The proceedings of the new Pope have excited demonstrations of gratitude, not only at Rome, but at Bologna, Forli, Cesena, and Imola. At Cesena the rejoicings were marred by a collision which took place between the adherents of the old régime and the abettors of the movement. The Swiss troops endeavoured to prevent bloodshed, but without success: several lives were lost. On the following day the colonel of the Swiss troops was fired at in the streets of Imola, and severely wounded. We find the following in a letter from Marseilles, of the 1st instant:—"By the steamer Leonidas, just arrived from Malta, we have received news from Rome to the 28th ultimo. The fêtes and rejoicings had terminated. Pius IX. had called to him MM. Rienzi, Galetti, and other of the principal amnestied prisoners; and the interview was, it is said, of a very touching character. Several measures of a progressive nature are under consideration; among the rest one for the dismissal of the Swiss troops. Throughout all the provinces great demonstrations of rejoicing have been made, except at Ancona; any expression of feeling at that port being paralysed by the presence of the Austrian squadron."

The people went almost mad with joy (says the correspondent of the *Times*), and in several places, as they had not the Pope himself to parade in triumph, they put his portrait into a carriage, and the young men, harnessing themselves to the vehicle, drew it through all the principal streets. The Pope has paid out of his own purse the claims on all the poor prisoners for debt in the castle of St. Angelo, and he is daily distributing all the money he can collect from his private resources in acts of charity. His whole life has been a career of benevolence—there is many a record of his humanity in Chili, at Imola, and at Sinigaglia, and from the conduct he is now pursuing, charity appears to be an instinct in him.

In a letter to the *Norfolk News*, dated Naples, July 11th, Mr. Brock, Baptist minister, of Norwich, describes the degraded state of Italy and the gross corruption of the Government. In proof of the latter portion the following fact is related:—

A year or two ago the King (a perfect despot, and yet to the priesthood a perfect slave) resolved to lower the duties on manufactured goods. Alarmed at his Majesty's intentions, certain monopolists attempted to counteract them. They bethought themselves of the royal confessor; and, without a blush, offered him a bribe of about £3,000 if he would prevail on his master to give his intentions up. The priest received the bribe; and, through his influence, the tariff, for a time, remained unchanged. At length, however, the free-trade measures of Sir R. Peel were announced; and his Neapolitan majesty somehow felt flattered by the mention in Parliament of his liberal designs. His vanity was too strong for his superstition. The English minister, though unintentionally, beat the Romish confessor. A sentence or two of casual remark in our House of Commons undid all the elaborate expostulation of the secret chamber of the church. The tariff is reduced, and the bribe is retained.

"Vesuvius," he says, "is pouring out volumes of liquid fire. As I write, at intervals of a few minutes, it throws up large masses of burning matter, which, exploding and gracefully falling around the cone, illuminate the sides of the mountain as with myriads of rolling lamps of the most gorgeous light. I am at least ten miles from the crater; but the separate fragments of the fiery substance are distinctly visible. By comparison, the illumination of St. Peter's is insignificant in the extreme."

The *Journal des Débats* states that the Pope has obtained from the French Government copies of all statutes and laws relative to the making of railways; his Holiness being anxious to establish throughout his dominions a network of railways.

The Pope has turned commercial reformer. An official notice has been published, announcing important reductions in the tariff. The duties on woollen cloths are reduced 58½ per cent., on manufactured silk 50 per cent., on cotton manufactures 23½ per cent., on sugar 40 per cent, and on coffee 13 per cent.

MEXICO.

Accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2nd of July have been received by the West Indian packet. The news is interesting.

It was reported that the Californias had declared their independence of Mexico; and that orders had been transmitted by the American Government to Commodore Smith, in command of the American squadron in the Pacific, to seize on every Mexican port on that coast. The States of Durango and Chihuahua were about to form an independent republic, under the title of the Republic of the Rio Grande, to be protected by America. General Arista, who had been deprived of his command, and ordered to repair to Mexico to account for the loss of the battle of Matamoras, but who had declined to obey the summons, was to be President.

General Taylor has occupied the villages on the right bank of the Rio Grande, and was about to march on Santillo; where he intended to wait instructions from his Government, preparatory to marching on Mexico.

It was expected that the American squadron would attack the castle of San Juan de Ulloa on the 10th July. The fort was well supplied with men, and the two forts adjoining were defended by 1,000 men.

The Mexican Congress commenced its session on the 6th June. General Paredes was elected President, and General Bravo Vice-President; and powers were delegated to the President to effect an arrangement of the public debt, and to raise money to meet the pressing wants of the country. The financial condition of Mexico was most lamentable—the ports blockaded, the revenues anticipated, the payment of the dividends suspended, the salaries of all public officers reduced one-fourth, and the Government compelled to adopt ruinous loans to meet the exigencies of the day; added to which, a great portion of Southern Mexico was in open revolt against the Government, which had been forced

to despatch the troops destined for the frontiers to the disturbed districts.

General Santa Anna remained at Havannah.

NEW ZEALAND.

Papers have been received from Wellington to the 7th of March; with additional advices, by way of Valparaiso, to the 14th. The valley of the Hutt had been the scene of strange vicissitudes, partly, but not altogether untoward.

Governor Grey, who arrived on the shores of Cook's Strait the latter part of February, repaired to the Hutt, with a body of 340 soldiers, under Colonel Hulme, to dislodge the contumacious natives who claimed to be in possession. He and his companions gained the river on the 25th, and stopped at Hutt Bridge; "where," says the *New Zealand Spectator*, "they remained while a message was sent to Kaparetehu, the chief who has been acting under the directions of Rangihaeata, intimating the Governor's desire to see him. His Excellency finding any attempt to procure an interview with this chief fruitless, the troops were ordered to advance to the disputed ground; and they crossed the Hutt by the ford near Mr. Boulcott's barn, and encamped in a large Maori potato-field, a short distance above Mr. Boulcott's section. The Maories immediately retired before the troops; and their numbers were rapidly thinned by the desertion of Taringa Kuri, and others, who had no intention of offering any serious opposition, but who desired to try if the Government were in earnest. Towards the evening, the natives retired to the hills, and left the troops in possession of the valley of the Hutt; so that it was considered unnecessary to keep so large a force there; and, on Thursday morning, the 27th, a part of the troops returned to Wellington, leaving about 200 men in possession of the disputed land."

Governor Grey allowed the natives time to carry away their property, and they yielded to that mild compulsion. The troops continued to advance, the natives retiring from the clearings. Unfortunately the troops halted, and the natives, attributing this to fear, refused to retire until they received compensation for their crops—a claim to which the Governor declined to accede until the natives quitted the district. The troops were again ordered to advance; but, as Captain Grey was officially informed that the natives had agreed to depart for Porirua immediately, and they actually did retire out of sight, the declaration was believed. The captain, instead of ordering the troops to act, remained stationary. The offer of the settlers to enrol themselves as militia-men was unwisely rejected; and Captain Grey, it is said, misled by the advice of the legal gentlemen who assisted his predecessors, and assured him that the natives were justified in their pretensions, delayed further proceedings until the troops and the natives came into actual collision; he then acted according to his own views, with vigour and decision. In the interval, many settlers were driven from the district—more than thirty families had been driven from their houses—their crops and other property had been injured, and they had sustained other violence. As soon as they were permitted, the male settlers, having placed their wives and children in safety, armed and prepared for effectual resistance. The whole district south of a line drawn from Wainui on the west to Castlepoint on the east coast was placed under martial law, and reinforcements of troops were to proceed to Petoni. Captain Grey had exposed himself to danger by riding about the country attended only by his aide-de-camp, and the settlers were much alarmed for his safety, as their whole reliance was upon his energy and firmness.

The latest accounts state that order had been restored, and that martial law had been rescinded.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

IMMIGRATION, TRINIDAD.—Immigrants by the thousand are being wheedled to our shores, experience disappointment, if not misery, at the public cost—at the cost of those who receive no advantage from their advent and efforts, but, on the contrary, suffer positive and serious injury. Labour is the mint that supplies the public coffers, therefore, our labourers pay the passage, &c., of the immigrants brought hither under the auspices of the Government; thus they are actually compelled to pay for what is intended to diminish their own resources, and, if possible, reduce them to a state of beggary—of virtual slavery. Is this honourable to the Government? Is it politic? Is it just? We answer unhesitatingly, No; and the enlightened and disinterested reader will echo our response. It is the climax of cruelty to force a people to be their own executioners, or compel them to pay for the destruction of their dear-bought comforts; this the Immigration Ordinance does in the case of the labourers of Trinidad. The emancipated, almost from the day of their freedom, have been heavily taxed for the base purpose of bolstering up the interests of a diminutive, but dominant class, that has ridden rough-shod and ruthlessly over justice and humanity in these Eden-like Islands for a host of years. We feel ashamed that Britain should countenance and encourage class-legislation in this and other of her West Indian Colonies, which she undeniably does in the matter of Immigration.—*Trinidad Spectator*.

By the latest advices from Washington, we learn that the new tariff was likely to pass the Senate without amendment. Mr. Webster, and others of its opponents, considered opposition hopeless, and did not intend to impede its progress. The Warehousing Bill has passed the Senate, but has yet to pass the lower House.

INDIA.—At a meeting held at the Dhurma Shabha, Babu Moti Lal Sil read a paper advocating the duty of the re-marriage of Hindoo widows. The motion was negatived by an overwhelming majority. Some of the speakers said they would rather vote for the re-establishment of Sati. The Babu said that no amount of opposition would prevent him from agitating the subject, and that he believed the effort would be ultimately crowned with success. The Dhurma Shabha is composed of what are called the orthodox or bigoted Hindoos. The principal opponents to the proposal of Moti Lal Sil were the pundits and brahmins, the bigoted priesthood of the Hindoos.—*Calcutta Christian Advocate*.

COLOURED SUFFRAGE IN CONNECTICUT.—The Connecticut House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 63, have voted to submit to the people the question of so amending the Constitution as to abolish all distinction of colour in respect to the privilege of voting.

WEST INDIES.—The latest arrivals state that a marked improvement has taken place in the prospects of the crops.

MR. CALHOUN ON THE CONDUCT OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND PRESS.—We are indebted to a friend for permission to publish the following strong and gratifying expression of opinion as to the conduct of the British Government and the British press during the recent Oregon negotiations and discussions. It was uttered by Mr. John C. Calhoun, one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, in the presence of the writer of a letter which is now before us:—"The British Government (he said) has exhibited the greatest wisdom, judgment, and magnanimity. Had there been the least false step on the other side—had the speeches in Parliament, or the articles in the public journals, been of an exasperating character—we could not then have arranged matters on this side as we have done. No two men could have displayed more integrity of purpose, more forbearance, and more sagacity, than Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel."—*Liverpool Times*.

MOHAMMED ALI, the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at Constantinople on the 14th of July, on a visit to the Sultan. He has been treated with every mark of respect.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The majority acquired by the French Government in the late elections is reckoned at from 110 to 120. M. Guizot will, it is thought, now become the President of the Council in the place of Marshal Soult.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—One of the strangest occurrences of these times, is the sudden disappearance of this gentleman for the "Halls of the Montezumas." After having for one year battled manfully and bravely, in the face of the fiercest assaults of the slaveocracy in his neighbourhood, as the advocate of freedom and justice in the cause of the unhappy slave, as editor of the *True American*, he now, at the head of a "splendid company" of slave-mongering cavalry, takes up his line of march in the cause of that "fiendish propagandism" which has in view the dismemberment of a sister republic, the seizure of her territory, and the conversion of it to purposes of human slavery and despotism.—*National Egis*.

On the 29th ult. three shocks of earthquake were felt at Frankfort.

CIRCASSIA.—According to the latest accounts, the prospects of the Russians in the Caucasus were in anything but an improving condition. Schamyl, and the tribes under his guidance, had made a descent upon the Kabardias, made themselves masters of thirteen Cossack settlements, and carried off the property and inhabitants they encircled.

THE HEAT IN SWITZERLAND.—Letters from Switzerland state, that the snow on the tops of the mountains had melted in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather. The melted snow had augmented the rivers, and caused them in several places to overflow their banks. The summit of Mont Blanc appeared like a naked rock, a circumstance which had not been observed for many years past.

BORNEO.—The *Morning Chronicle* states that Government has resolved to establish a naval station on Pulo Labuan, off the mouth of the Borneo river, the object being to afford protection to the shipping engaged in the China trade, and to form a coal depot for the convenience of steamers proceeding to and from Hong Kong, or the capital of Eastern Australia, by way of Torres Straits. There is no intention to form what is called a "settlement."

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE SPRING QUARTER, 1846.—From a report just made by authority of the Registrar-General, it appears that 43,582 deaths were registered in 115 districts, in the spring quarter ending June 30th, a number greater by 2,853 than were registered in the corresponding quarter of 1845, and 4,731 more than in the June quarter of 1844. The mortality was little lower than in the preceding mild winter quarter, when the deaths were nearly 5,000 less than the average. The districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire were the most unhealthy. The inadequate supplies of water by companies, and the imperfect sewerage in towns, the open drains and ditches, and the general neglect of cleanliness, leave everywhere great quantities of organic matter to decay and putrify in the midst of crowded populations. In such circumstances the mortality, like putrefaction, is always increased when the temperature is high; and epidemics of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera prevail. Many thousands of the people of England were carried off in the last quarter by these diseases and others of the zymotic class. The deaths in the quarter were 43,582. If the mortality had not been higher in the towns than in the poor country districts where the air is purer, the deaths in the quarter would not have exceeded 33,000. Within the last three months ten thousand lives have been destroyed in a part only of England by causes which there is every reason to believe may be removed. In the metropolis the deaths at the close of June from diarrhoea, dysentery, and common cholera rose to forty weekly, and have since increased. Nor is that to be wondered at. Notwithstanding the improvements effected when cholera was last epidemic, the foul untrapped sewers and the ground areas of the best streets emit noisome smells and volatile poisons, which are as fatal as arsenic to a large number of persons. London is surrounded, too, by stagnant, putrid ditches, as some cities are by walls. It would be well not to wait carelessly until cholera reaches the country, but to "look before," remove these nuisances, and purify the reeking atmosphere, which gives the disease breath, life, and being.

A piece of live coke, which was blown from one of the engines on the Cambridge railway, set fire to some barley, and two acres were consumed.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LUTON.—A new chapel for divine worship was opened on the 28th ult. in the village of Caddington, about two miles from Luton. The cost is about £160, and the piece of ground on which it is built was presented by Mr. Freeman, sen., of Houghton Ferris. The chapel has been built in connexion with the congregation at Union chapel, Luton, of which Mr. Robinson is the pastor.

HITCHIN, HERTS.—Mr. F. W. Heathcote, late of Stonehouse, Plymouth, has recently accepted the unanimous invitation of the Independent church at Hitchin to become their minister.

HOWDON.—Mr. James Bruce has accepted a unanimous invitation from the church and congregation worshipping in the chapel at Bamford, Rochdale, Lancashire, lately vacated by the appointment of Mr. William Blackburn to the superintendency of the Manchester Town Mission.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, CRANBROOK, KENT.—On Tuesday the 21st, the anniversary sermons of the above place of worship, which has been recently altered and much improved, were preached: that in the afternoon by Mr. A. Jones, Providence chapel, Chatham, and that in the evening by Mr. W. Clarke, of Ashford. Messrs. Turner, Hooper, and Grigsby took part in the services. Between the services we had a very excellent tea meeting, and the season was one of deep interest and spiritual enjoyment.—*From a Correspondent*.

GLEANINGS.

THE MARCH OF REFINEMENT.—"Assistant," like "shopman," having become common and low, a Lincolnshire establishment has dubbed its young men "coadjutors!"

THE LENGTH OF AN ARAB MILE.—The universal definition of a mile by the Arabs is, "The distance at which you can no longer distinguish a man from a woman."—*Edinburgh Review*.

GERMAN DIET.—A boy at school, when called on to recite his lesson, was asked, "What is the German diet?" He replied "Sour kroust, schnapps, and sausages."

ENVELOPES should not be used for letters acknowledging the receipt of money, &c. In those instances the whole sheet of paper should be used, as the post-mark must be on, to constitute a legal proof of payment.

The public parks at Manchester, which have been bought and laid out with the public subscription of £32,000, will be opened in about a month.

It has been computed that there was glass enough broken during the storm of Saturday week in London and the environs, to glaze the whole city of Winchester.

ESQUIRE.—Mr. Cist, of *Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser*, requests his correspondents not to append "Esq." to his name. He says—"It is inapplicable to me. Esquire is derived from the French *Ecuyer*, a stable boy or ostler. I have not cleaned a stable for forty years."

The *New York Herald* says—"You may travel from New Orleans to St. Louis, a distance of 1,200 miles, for twelve dollars, meals, berths, &c., included. This price (one cent a mile), with three meals a day, is, we believe, the cheapest travelling in the world."

MISS MARTINEAU has just finished the building of a delightful residence in the lake district, and in consequence gave a most agreeable treat of tea and cake, on Saturday week, to the children of the British school at Ambleside, their teachers and friends, about 120 in number.

It was whispered on the Stock Exchange, that the Lord Mayor, having seen the approach of cholera through Sir Peter Laurie's spectacles, hoped to avoid it by his journey to Oxford. Charles II. went to that city when the plague was in London.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The communication between Portsmouth and London, by electric telegraph, is stopped for the present, the lightning having taken such effect upon the wires as to preclude the possibility of working the telegraph. The dial in the Gosport terminus is rendered useless by the electric fluid having passed into it, and deranged all the machinery.

THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL, Mr. Hodgson, gave (out of the town purse) a banquet to Prince Albert in the town-hall on his recent visit, and sent the reporters tickets for the orchestra! The tickets were sent back. The mayor of Manchester, who also received a shabby sort of invitation, sent back the ticket. Mr. Hodgson is one of that class of persons whom *Punch* calls "snobs."

PERQUISITES OF OFFICE.—Among the articles for which the clerk of the House of Representatives has issued proposals, to supply the members of that honourable body at next session, are "800 English penknives, four blades, best pearl, stag, or buck handles;" and 240 with two blades, of the same quality; making 1,040 penknives for the use of 228 gentlemen for the period of three months—four apiece, and a small surplus!—*New York Sun*.

LORD KENYON AND THE CLERK.—To a more humble class in the profession—attorney's clerks—Lord Kenyon often showed forbearance and kindly feeling. He had been a clerk himself, and would venture to play with the cubs before their claws were grown. Soon after his appointment as Master of the Rolls, he was listening attentively to a young clerk, on whom the duty had fallen of reading to him the conveyance of an estate, and who, on coming to the word "enough," pronounced it "enow." His honour immediately interrupted him: "Enough, according to the vernacular idiom, is pronounced enuff, and so must all English words which end in ough—as tough, rough, cough." The clerk bowed, blushed, and went on reading for some time, when (lo! the danger of a too comprehensive rule) coming to the word plough, he, with a raised voice and a penetrating glance at his honour, called it "pluff." The great lawyer stroked his chin, and, with a smile, candidly said, "Young man, I sit corrected."—*Lives of the Twelve Judges*.

VAN AMBURGH was killed by one of his tigers while exhibiting, in the United States, on June 16. The animal was feeding, and he attempted to take a piece of beef from it, upon which it turned on him, stuck its claws into his throat, and, before it could be destroyed, had torn him to death. This is the fourth time he has been killed.

MR. RICE, the celebrated "Jim Crow," has been deprived of speech and the use of his limbs, by a stroke of paralysis.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.—Two members of the Academy of Medicine have just set out for London, in order to watch the progress of the sporadic cholera, many cases of which have shown themselves in that city. It is said that several peculiarities are observable in the complaint in London, which renders an examination interesting and useful to medical science.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

It has been decided at Brussels that a female, if properly qualified, is entitled to a dentist's diploma.

THE ABDICATION OF THE KING OF THE TURK.—Sporting authority from Goodwood states that Lord George Bentinck has determined to quit the turf, and has sold the whole of his stud. It is to be presumed, if this be the fact, that his lordship's aspirations, no longer pointing to Tattersall's, have turned in the direction of Downing-street. We understand that the noble lord disposed of his entire stud, viz., Bay Middleton, about seventy brood mares, nearly eighty foals and yearlings, and thirty or forty horses in training, stallions, &c., in one lot, to Mr. Payne, for £10,000, allowing him the option of being off the bargain on Monday last, on payment of £300. The annual expense of this monster stud, in which we include training, van-ing, jockeys, &c., but irrespective of stakes and forfeits, which were enormous, amounted to about £11,000.—*Examiner*.

BIDDLE AND SHERIFF, convicted at the recent assizes at Oxford of the murder of Mr. George Mobbs, and who were left for death, are not to be executed. Their sentence has been commuted to transportation for life.

SIR ROBERT AND LADY PEEL and family left town on Friday last, for Drayton Manor, Staffordshire, for the season.

EXCITEMENT ENDING IN DEATH.—An inquest was held before Mr. Carter, on Mary Trite, the wife of a carpenter in Kennington. Deceased had been much reduced in circumstances, which seemed to affect her mind, as she was generally in a melancholy state. She was easily excited, and much alarmed at thunder and lightning. On Saturday afternoon while washing some linen by the window during the thunder-storm she became seriously alarmed and excited, fearing that something would happen to her, and suddenly fell backwards and expired. Mr. Hooper, surgeon, was of opinion that the deceased died from the rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart.—"Death from natural causes."

MR. COBDEN, M.P., and Mrs. Cobden, arrived at the Bedford hotel, Brighton, on Tuesday night, and sailed from the pier for Dieppe, on Wednesday evening, on a continental tour. It is probable that he will visit most, if not all, the capitals of Europe, as well as visit (a promised one, it is said) the Pacha of Egypt. The hon. gentleman is now in Paris, and has received an invitation to visit the King of the French.

THE CAUSE OF HOT AND COLD SUMMERS.—Dr. Ryan, the chemical lecturer at the Polytechnic Institution, has propounded a new theory on the cause of hot and cold summers, based upon the fact that there are always two currents of air passing through the atmosphere at different altitudes; the heated upper current always setting from the equator to the poles, and the colder stratum as invariably acting in a contrary direction. These currents exercise a principal influence over the waters of the ocean. The cold currents abstract the heat of the surface; and, aided occasionally by the floating ice from the northward, forces downward the waters upon which it acts, and sinks from its increased density, and, floating towards the equator, produces what is called compensating currents—these acting in different directions tend to regulate the temperature of the globe. The gulph stream is caused by compensating currents; and it is quite possible to steer correctly through it merely by the aid of a thermometer dipped in the water. The cold and rain of our summers are caused by the ice which is liberated from the northern latitudes floating towards the equator, cooled down the water, and the air passing over its surface condenses the atmospheric moisture and produces rain, and reduces the temperature of the seasons. All the hot summers for many years have been preceded by winters in which scarcely any new ice was formed in the high latitudes; while, on the contrary, cold and damp summers have always preceded winters in which much new ice was formed.

PRECISENESS OF PEEL.—While on this subject I may mention a little gossip story now current about our late Premier, who, notwithstanding his known munificence in great matters, is minutely careful about his domestic expenditure, thereby setting an example which it would be well if other great people would follow. He lately remonstrated with his butcher for the charges on his supplies of beef and mutton, and proved to him, from authentic documents and the rule of three, that, even with the abatement of one penny in the pound, still the butcher would have made a handsome profit. The latter not seeing the matter in this light, or perhaps not comprehending the Minister's deductions from Cocker and Dilworth, still doggedly refused to abate the penny; whereupon the ex-Minister immediately transferred his custom to a more reasonable shop. Another instance of his attention to small matters:—When he lately made his memorable speech on going out of office, he was very much agitated. He bled profusely by the nose; and an honourable member behind him (Colonel Rushbrooke) observing that he had only a white silk handkerchief, soon disfigured by the stains, handed him a red handkerchief. The Premier bowed, accepted the proffer, and proceeded with a speech destined, perhaps, to affect the legislation of the world. The debate went on, great excitement prevailed, and decent Colonel Rushbrooke retired about one or two in the morning. His mind, occupied with the international affairs of the whole terraqueous globe, was suddenly brought down from its altitude by Peel's livery servant, with his master's compliments and thanks, presenting to him his said red silk handkerchief, carefully washed, ironed, and folded, just as if it had been lent by a millinery girl to a laundress.—*London Correspondent of the Inverness Courier*.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday, August 4th, a lecture was delivered, at the Baptist chapel, St. Albans, by J. Kingsley, Esq., of the British Anti-state-church Association. A very respectable audience was convened, who listened with much interest to the arguments and facts by which the talented lecturer illustrated "the injurious influence of civil establishments of religion." Their tendency to misrepresent the nature of religion itself, by exhibiting it as worldly rather than spiritual—their baneful influence upon the professed ministers of religion—and their unfavourableness to the mental and moral elevation of the people—were placed in a convincing manner before the assembly. Several persons came forward at the close of the lecture to enrol their names as subscribers to the association.—*From a Correspondent.*

SECESSION FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT.—The Rev. Mr. Simpson, vicar of Mitcham, after having previously resigned his living, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church.—*Morning Post.*

BIRTH.

August 1, the wife of Mr. THOMAS ROBERTS, minister, Llanelly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 28, at Belvoir-street chapel, Leicester, by the pastor, Mr. J. P. Murrell, Mr. ROBERT WARNER, second son of the late Mr. T. Warner, of the Abbey, to ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. T. PORTER, London-road, Leicester.

August 3, at Talgarth, Breconshire, by Mr. R. Jones, Mr. W. EDWARDS, minister, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, to AGNES, daughter of the late Mr. JONES, minister, Talgarth.

August 3, the Viscount SHAHAN, son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, to Miss MARY CORNELIA EDWARDS, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire.

August 4, at Hornsey, Mr. JAMES BENHAM, eldest son of Mr. John Lee Benham, of Wigmore-street, to ELIZA HORSEY, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph WARMINGTON, of Leadenhall.

August 5, at the Baptist chapel, Austen-street, near Shoreditch church, by Mr. W. Miall, Mr. ALEXANDER MILNE, of Kensington, to Miss ELIZA LAYNE, of Pimlico.

August 5, at Northey chapel, Plymouth, by Mr. E. Jones, minister, Mr. A. HUBBARD, to SUSAN EVANS, eldest daughter of D. DERRY, Esq., Devon and Cornwall Bank, Plymouth.

August 5, at the Independent chapel, Doncaster, by Mr. G. B. Johnson, minister, Mr. J. MARTIN MERRINS, Greenhays, Manchester, railway secretary, to LYDIA, youngest daughter of Mr. W. GREEN, of Doncaster.

August 6, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, Viscount MAIDSTONE, eldest son of the Earl of Winchelsea, to Lady CONSTANCE HENRIETTA PAGET, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

August 6, at the Tabernacle, Welsh Independent chapel, Great Crosshall-street, Liverpool, by the minister of the place, Mr. LEWIS ROBERTS, of Sarney, Montgomeryshire, and youngest son of the late Mr. D. Roberts, of Denbigh, to Miss A. WATKINS, of Holy-house, near Pontypool.

August 6, by license, at Wingham chapel, Kent, by the father of the bride, Mr. T. ROWSON, Independent minister, of Sandwich, to ANN ELGAR, eldest daughter of Mr. S. E. TOOMER, of Preston-court.

August 8, at the Baptist chapel, Blakeney, by Mr. A. R. Philips, Independent minister, Mr. JOHN WATKINS, of Longhope, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. KENDALL, of Blakeney.

August 11, at the Independent chapel, Stourbridge, by the pastor, Mr. James Richards, Mr. WILLIAM KING FERRIS, of Coalbournbrook, to SARAH, daughter of Mr. RICHARD YEOMANS, of the same place.

DEATHS.

July 13, at Wexford, Ireland, aged 190, DANIEL ATKIN, commonly called "Dan the Black," who, in the course of his protracted life, contracted marriage with no less than seven wives! whose children's children and great grandchildren are said to amount to the number of 570 souls—320 males and 250 females.

July 26, SARAH, wife of Mr. W. GARTHWAITER, minister, of Watfield, Suffolk, in her 63rd year.

August 1, in his 67th year, SAMUEL HURST, Esq., of Pontefract. The deceased was the first mayor of the borough of Pontefract after the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill; he had also been a deacon of the Independent church for many years, and was universally beloved for his many excellent and amiable qualities.

August 1, aged 60, JEMIMA, the wife of Mr. DANIEL BELSHAM, of Heybridge, who was afflicted twenty years, and ten of which was entirely confined to her bed.

August 2, at his residence, in Heathfield, Sussex, Mr. JOHN PRESS, aged 79, who, for thirty-five years, had been the esteemed and laborious pastor of the Independent church in that place.

August 4, at Harrow-on-the-Hill, aged 29, LOUISA BYRON, third daughter of Mr. John William CUNNINGHAM, vicar of Harrow.

August 5, at Holbeck, in his 65th year, JONATHAN SHACKELTON, Esq., a member of the Society of Friends.

August 7, at his residence, Stratford-green, Essex, in the 93rd year of his age, SAMUEL LEGG, Esq., formerly of Fleet-street; and, on the 4th inst., his sister, Mrs. MARY WESTBROOK, in her 88th year, each after a few days' illness.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, August 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

EASUM, ROBERT HAYES, Commercial-road East, ropemaker.

KENWORTHY, JAMES RYLEY, Liverpool, druggist.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHDOWN, WILLIAM, Chatham, Kent, ironmonger, August 17, Sept. 18; solicitors, Mr. Whitelock, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Wickham, Strand.

CAINES, JOHN, Chilton Cantelo, Somersetshire, corn dealer, Aug. 18, Sept. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Trehorn and Co., Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury, London; Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Slade and Vining, Yeovil.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, Southwick, Durham, shipwright, August 14, Sept. 10; solicitor, Mr. Hartley, Durham; and Mr. G. P. D. Rhe Phillips, Gray's Inn, London.

CLARK, HENRY, Walling-street, City, brush manufacturer, Aug. 23, Sept. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Kinder and Sorrell, Jewry-street, Aldgate.

HALL, ANN, Manchester, innkeeper, August 19, Sept. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Messrs. Bagshaw and Co., Manchester.

MILTON, SAMUEL, Barking, Essex, sailmaker, August 13, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Shoubridge and Co., Bedford-row; and Mr. Griffin, Ilford.

FRANCE, ZACCHERUS, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier, August 21, Sept. 18; Mr. Merrick, solicitor, Bradford.

RUSSELL, ROBERT, and RAMSBOTTOM, RICHARD, Salford, joiners, August 19, Sept. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. J. Makinson, Manchester.

SPENCE, THOMAS HENRY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor, August 14, Sept. 10; solicitors, Messrs. Chisholme and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

WARD, JAMES, Birmingham, dealer in glass, August 18, Sept. 15; solicitor, Mr. J. Suckling, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CUMMING, ALEXANDER, North Uist, cattle-dealer, August 13, Sept. 3.

SCOT, ALEXANDER, Trinity, writer to the signet, Aug. 10 and 31.

DIVIDENDS.

William Ebrey, Aldermanbury, silk dresser, first div. of 8½d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Benjamin Chandler, Stanmore, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 9d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Henry H. Foothead, Fore-street, Cripplegate, wholesale milliner, first div. of 1s. 5d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Stephen Bucknell, Hendon, carman, first div. of 1s. 1d.; 25, Coleman-street,

on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Wm. Nicholls, Adams-mews, Edgware-road, livery-stable keeper, second div. of 6d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—John Dalton, Wandsworth, grocer, first div. of 3s. 8d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Rowland Hill Blacker and Charles Earith, jun., Gresham-street, warehousemen, first div. of 14s. 8d. on the separate estate of Charles Earith; first div. of 4s. 7d. on the separate estate of Rowland Hill Blacker, and first div. of 5s. on the joint estate; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—John Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper, second div. of 3s. 5d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Henry Ward, Widdow-mill, near Burford, paper manufacturer, first div. of 3s. 8½d.; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—Thomas Caswell and James Thomas Tindall, Sheffield, leather dressers, first div. of 6s. 4d. on the separate estate of James Thomas Tindall, first div. of 1s. 2d. on the joint estate, and first div. of 2s. 6d. on the separate estate of Thomas Caswell; 25, Coleman-street, on the two next Wednesdays, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—John Harvard, Brook-street, Bond-street, lamp maker, first div. of 1s. 11d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—William Walter Sanderson, Great Russell-street, baker, first div. of 9d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—James Imray, Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, stationer, second div. of 2½d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—John Jay, London-wall, builder, third div. of 2d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—William Bristow Sterry, Jamaica-row and Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, sail maker, first div. of 6s. 9d.; 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Brittain and James Livingston, dealers and chapmen, first and final dividend of 20s.; 72, George-street, any Tuesday—James Shepherd Gregson, Manchester, grocer, first div. of 11s. 8d.; 27, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—John Massey, Manchester, grocer, first div. of 7s. 3d.; 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—F. Gill, Manchester, dealer in hardware, first dividend of 3s. 6d.; 72, George-street, Manchester, any Tuesday—George Watson, Gateshead, bookseller, first div. of 3s. 4d.; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 8 and 15, and any Saturday after Oct. 3—Wm. Kelly, Chester, common brewer, first div. of 2s.; 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, August 13 and any Thursday after Oct. 5—James Colquhoun Kemp, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 3s. 6d.; 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, August 13, and any Thursday after Oct. 5—Joseph Taylor, Liverpool, merchant, first div. of 5s.; 19, South Castle-street, Liverpool, August 13, and any Thursday after Oct. 5.

Tuesday, August 12th.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Independent Methodist chapel, Lancaster.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

MOLYNEUX, WILLIAM, Sandwich, innkeeper.

REDFORD, THOMAS, Croydon, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

BISHOP, JOHN, Manchester, painter, August 22, Sept. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Adams, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. C. Pemberton, Liverpool.

HAYWARD, JAMES, and ADAM, DAVID, 48½, Paternoster-row, booksellers, August 22, Sept. 2; solicitor, Mr. Jerwood, 20, Thavies-lane, Holborn.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM, Westerham, Kent, draper, August 19, September 19; solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, Chesham.

MORTIMER, WILLIAM HENRY, 12, Lower Harley-street, Marylebone, wood paviour, August 20, September 25; solicitor, Mr. Berry, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

PARNELL, HENRY, Moorgate-street-chambers, City, auctioneer, August 20, September 25; solicitor, Mr. Warren, Skinner-street.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, and IRVINE, THOMAS, Liverpool, merchants, August 21, September 15; solicitors, Messrs. Baxendale and Co., Great Winchester-street, London; and Messrs. Shackleton, Wright, and Hunter.

TUNLEY, WILLIAM, and POTTS, RICHARD SMITH, Old Change, City, common carriers, August 19, September 18; solicitor, Mr. Farrar, Doctors' commons.

TURNER, JOSEPH, 43, Ludgate-hill, jeweller, August 21, September 25; solicitor, Mr. J. Fawcett, 44, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, and at Hockley, Essex.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

CLELAND, WILLIAM, Edinburgh, stock broker, August 14, September 9.

HISLOP, THOMAS, Alloa, grocer, August 15, September 5.

STEWART, ALEXANDER, Hill-side, farmer, August 17, September 14.

STIRLING, PETER, and STIRLING, JOHN, Edinburgh, stables, August 17, September 10.

DIVIDENDS.

James Giro, Moorgate-street, City, merchant, first div. of 5s.; 12, Birch-lane, August 12, 13, 14, and 15—William Stopford Harley, Penzance, hatter, first div. of 7½d.; Paul-street, Exeter, on and after August 15—Joseph Staples, Bristol, surgeon, div. of 5s.; 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on August 12, or any Wednesday after October 3—James Gilbert Gore, Cheltenham, luncheon, div. of 3s. 1d.; 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on August 12, or any Wednesday after October 4—Henry Lambert Fitzjames, Bath, furrier, first div. of 1s. 9½d.; 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, on August 12, or any Wednesday after October 3—Peter Hansen, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, second div. of 1s.; 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday next, or any Saturday.

William Kearton, 13 and 14, Lamb-street, Spital-square, cheesemonger, div. of 3s.; 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, August 13—Noel Thomas Smith, jun., Lime-street, City, shipowner, div. of 4½d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—John Burbridge, sen., Tysoe-street, Clerkenwell, cabinet maker, div. of 20s.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—John Furnival, Kettering, Northamptonshire, corn dealer, div. of 5d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—John Perkins, 7, North-place, Gray's-inn-lane, jeweller, div. of 1s.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after Oct. 3—James Oldham, Wood-street, City, silk warehouseman, div. of 4d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—William Harding, sen., 5, Johnson-street, and 23, Vincent-square, Westminster, and of Milbank, mason, div. of 8s.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—William Hay, of 103, London-road, Surrey, oilman, div. of 4s. 6d.; 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday next, or any Friday after October 3—Thomas Taylor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer, first div. of 7s. 6d.; 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, August 15, or any Saturday after October 3—Sophia Burton and John Burton, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemists, first div. of 5s., also a div. of 6s. 8d. on the separate estate of Sophia Burton, payable at the Town-hall, Kingston-upon-Hull, August 12, or any Wednesday after Oct. 3—James Cousen, Lucy Cousen, and John Richard Cousen, Bradford, worsted-spinners, first div. of 5s.; 4, Commercial-buildings, Leeds, on any Tuesday after October 3.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols ..	96	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Ditto for Account ..	96½	96	96	96	96	96
3 percent. Reduced ..	97½	98	98	97½	97½	98
New 3½ percent.	102	102	—	102	102	102
Long Annuities	208½	208½	—	209	209	209
Bank Stock	260½	—	260½	260½	260	260
India Stock	10pm	10pm	9pm	7pm	7pm	7pm
Exchequer Bills	—	23	—	18	16	21
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	130	London & Croydon Trunk	23½
Blackwall	9	London and Greenwich	9½
Bristol and Exeter	85	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	214	Manchester and Leeds	115
Edinburgh and Glasgow	74	Midland Counties	146½
Great Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	39½
Great North of England ..	236	Manchester and Birmingham	87
Great Western	153	Midland and Derby	122
Ditto Half	86	Norfolk	27½
Ditto Fifts	34½	South Eastern and Dover	46
London and Birmingham	232	South Western	76
London & Birm. Shares	33	Trent Valley	—
London and Brighton	66	York and North Midland	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	96½	Mexican	96
Brazilian	89	Peruvian	36½
Buenos Ayres	39	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	78
Columbian	18½	Ditto converted	45½
Danish	88½	Russian	111½
Dutch 3½ per cents	59½	Spanish Active	26½
Ditto 4 per cents	94	Ditto Passive	64
French 3 per cents	82½	Ditto Deferred	16½

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 10.

The supplies of English wheat are small, and they consist principally of the growth of the present year. The quality of the wheat is good; and our millers cleared the stands at fully last week's prices. Foreign wheat moves off slowly, but without any change in value. There was a demand for bonded wheat from France and Belgium; and several cargoes, fresh arrived, have been sold to-day. Danties, of middling quality, 41s. to 42s. per qr.; fine Rostock, 43s. to 44s. in bond. The trade is dull for flour, both English and foreign, and prices are rather lower. Barley, beans, and peas are without alteration in value, and very little doing in either article. The arrivals of oats are very large from abroad. The trade continues much depressed for this article, and prices are 6d. to 1s. per qr. lower on foreign, and rather worse for Irish and English.

Wheat, Red	42 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 49
Fine	46 to 50	Pale	55 to 61
White	47 to 52	Rye	30 to 32
Fine	52 to 56	Peas, Hog	32 to 35
Flour, per sack (Town) ..	42 to 46	Maple	38 to 35
Barley	24 to 26	Boilers	39 to 40
Malting	30 to 31	Beans, Ticks	34 to 37

Beans, Pigeon	40 to 44	Wheat	6s. 0d.
Harrow	36 to 39	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	24 to 26	Oats	1 6
Fine	21 to 27	Rye	4 0
Poland	24 to 28	Beans	4 0
Potato	30 to 33	Peas	4 0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR AUG. 7.

Wheat	47s. 5d.	Wheat	50s. 11d.
Barley	26 11	Barley	27 5
Oats	28 5	Oats	23 7
Rye	28 2	Rye	32 4
Beans	39 3	Beans	38 4
Peas	35 11	Peas	35 9

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFIELD, MONDAY, August 10.

The attendance of buyers being numerous, and the weather more favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was steady, and in some instances the quotations had an upward tendency. Notwithstanding the numbers of sheep were very extensive, the demand for that description of stock was rather brisk, and last week's prices were firmly supported. In lambs, the supply of which was good, a steady business was doing at late rates. The veal trade was dull, yet prices ruled about stationary. Pigs moved off heavily at our quotations.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 2 to 4 4	Pork	3 8 to 4 10
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	928	11,730	549	160
Monday	3,408	34,040	304	200

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 10.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.			
Inferior Beef 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.		
Middling do 2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto 3 8 to 3 6		
Prime large 2 10 to 3 0	Prime ditto 3 8 to 4 0		
Prime small 2 2 to 3 4	Veal 3 4 to 4 4		
Large Pork 3 4 to 4 2	Small Pork 4 4 to 4 10		
Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was a steady demand for rapeseed at quite former terms, but most other sorts of seeds were dull of sale. Canary hardly supported its former value. New white mustardseed was quite 2s. per bushel cheaper, and winter tares were freely offered at our quotations.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—In English butter the trade rules very dull, and to effect sales lower prices must be taken. We had nothing worth notice doing in Irish butter last week. The demand for all kinds ruled dull, and the transactions were of a trifling character, on board and landed. Holders asked 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance in consequence of higher prices paying in Ireland, but none of the trade were inclined to give it. With foreign we were plentifully supplied, at prices ranging from 70s. to 90s. per cwt. For bacon of prime quality, mildly cured, sizeable, and sweet, there was a free demand, at about 2s. per cwt. advance; and other kinds were in steady sale, at prices according to quality, size, &c. Bale and tierce middles were in request. Hams rather more in demand, and the turn dealer. Lard in steady demand, and prices tend upwards. In cheese prices are firm, the demand unabated, and the supply small. Prices per cwt.: Double Gloucester, 62s. to 64s.; Single ditto, 48s. to 52s.; Cheshire, 56s. to 76s.; Derby, 58s. to 66s.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 7½d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—The market has been quiet, as the advices received from the plantations are of a very favourable character, and the duty has been backed both here and at Canterbury, Maidstone, &c., at £150,000, while some advance their estimate to £155,000. Sussex pockets are quoted at £5 to £6; Kent, £5 5s. to £6 5s.; and Mid and East Kent, £6 to £8 12s. per cwt.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The demand for cotton has improved, and the market, though not animated, is firm, and closes with last week's quotations of American well maintained. In Sea Island an extensive business has been done at former quotations. In Egyptian, also, a large amount of business is going on, without alteration in price. Brazil is in improved demand, and firmly supports former quotations. In Surat the transactions are moderate, without change in price. The sales of the week amount to 43,610 bales, including 2,800 American, and 200 Surat on speculation, and 3,640 American, 670 Pernam, 100 La Guayra, and 100 Surat for export.

WOOL.—The imports of wool into London last week were about 1,100 bales, from Algou Bay, Germany, and Russia. The market for the raw staple is dull.—LEADS, August 7.—Sales have been pretty active this week, and prices are decidedly firm. The prospects of the trade are generally regarded as of a cheering nature.

TALLOW, MONDAY.—The market is firm at last week's prices. Town tallow 40s. 6d. net cash.

GROCERIES, LONDON, Tuesday, August 11.

TEA.—The deliveries continue large, amounting to 510,000lbs during the last week. Prices are steady, but the trade only purchase sparingly.

SUGAR.—120 hhd. Barbadoes, offered in auction, sold at rather easier rates. Good to fine yellow, 48s. 6d. to 51s.; low to middling, 46s. to 48s. per cwt. The trade bought 450 hhd. and tierces. There was not much demand in the refined market; standard lumps are selling at 64s., and brown grocery 63s. per cwt. 5,000 bags Mauritius, offered in auction, sold at former rates; fine yellow fetched 51s. 6d. to 62s.; good, 49s. to 50s. 6d.; middling, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; low, 46s. to 46s. 6d.; fine brown, 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d.; good, 43s. to 44s.; middling, 42s. to 43s. 6d.; low to middling grey, 41s. to 42s. 6d.; good to fine, 40s. to 51s.; washed of the various kinds, 42s. to 49s. 6d.; and syrupy, 42s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FEET.—EASE in WALKING.—HALL and CO., Wellington-street, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.—The PANUS CORIUM, OR LEATHER-CLOTH BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest and easiest ever worn. They yield to the action of the feet without the slightest pressure or drawing effect on the most sensitive Corns, Bunions, Gout, or tenderness from any other cause. They resemble the finest leather, and are more durable. HALL and CO.'S SPRING BOOTS supersede lacing or buttoning, and are a great comfort to the ankles. Their Waterproof Portable Dresses for Gentlemen, 21s. Ladies' Cardinal Cloaks, with Hoods, 18s., which can be carried in the pocket with convenience.

THE STANDARD OF COGNAC BRANDY.

The best Cognac Brandy is the produce of a tract of land in France, well known as the Champagne district.

To meet a demand, greatly disproportionate to the supply afforded by so limited an area, the French Traders in the article were notoriously in the habit of adulterating it with other Brandy, of an inferior quality; and they, thereby, induced a great number of the Proprietors of the best Vineyards in that district, to establish a Company, in the year 1833, under the name of THE UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS' COMPANY; for the purpose of counteracting the baneful effects of such fraudulent practices upon the character of the Cognac Brandy, and of enabling the public to obtain through them the genuine article.

The reputation which the Company now enjoys, in the Market, is the strongest proof of the fidelity with which they have hitherto effectuated the purposes for which they were formed.

This Company has engaged to supply Messrs. BETTS and Co., as appears by the following letter:—

"Messrs. Betts and Co., London.

"Gentlemen,—We have very great pleasure in confiding to your care the sale of our Best Brandy, produced from the Champagne district, in order that you may be enabled, by the use of your Metallic Capsule, to guarantee the Genuine Article to the public at a fair remunerating price, and that we may derive a benefit from the extension of our trade through the high respectability and established reputation of your house.

"We are, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servants,
"For the United Vineyard Proprietors' Company,
"GEO. SALIGNAC, Manager."

And Messrs. Betts and Co., under the title of La Société Vignicole Champenoise, beg to inform those consumers who wish for the Best Cognac Brandy, which they designate "The Standard of Cognac," that the same can be purchased throughout the kingdom, in bottles, at the price of 4s. 6d. per bottle for the coloured, and 5s. per bottle for the pale; each bottle being secured by the Patent Metallic Capsule, which Messrs. Betts and Co. have the sole right of making, and which, when bearing the annexed impression, is a self-evident and certain safeguard against the possibility of adulteration; and proof that it was affixed to the bottle at their Stores, No. 96, St. John-street, London.



SPLENDID DINNER SHERRY, 21s. per Dozen.

TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED OLD GINGER WINE, 18s. per Dozen, recommended by the Faculty for Spasms, &c. At this season the most refreshing beverage, with cold spring water.—Agents appointed.

JOHN EDWARDS, 39, Holborn-hill.

CORN STILL PROTECTED!—The LOSS annually occasioned by the ravages of Vermin and Noxious Insects can hardly be estimated correctly; but it must be admitted that it is very extensive, and that a safe and effectual plan of securing the food-stock of the country therefrom is justly entitled to be considered an Important Discovery.

BUTLER'S GLOUCESTERSHIRE VERMIN AND INSECT KILLER.

is proved to be the most effectual means of destroying Rats, Mice, Beetles, Bugs, &c., &c.

PROOFS OF EFFICACY.—Third Series.

Mr. King, of Bath, writing May 16, 1846, says—"We unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the most decisive poisons for vermin ever produced. My sale, of late, has more than trebled, and the farmers here begin to estimate its value."

Mr. Keating, St. Paul's, London, writes—"One very great advantage in it is, that it can be used instead of arsenic, and will be the means of preventing many fatal accidents from that poison."

Mr. Severs, Kendal, writes—"I have had many testimonials of its efficacy and superiority: 'one very great advantage is the readiness with which the destructive vermin take it, after other means of tempting them have failed.'"

Mr. Purnell, Liverpool, writes—"I have had several people for the 'Killer' for bugs, who say it is the grandest thing they have ever tried, as it has thoroughly exterminated them."

The Gatekeeper of the King's Dock, Liverpool, certifies that, by its use, he effectually destroyed the beetles and cockroaches with which his house was infested.

Many other Testimonials may be had of all Agents.

The "Killer" is put up in packets, with full directions, at 3d. 6d., and 1s. each.

AGENTS:—Barclay's, 95, Farringdon-street; Sutton's, 10, Bow-churchyard; Keating, 79, and Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Langton, Brothers, and Scott; Evans, Lescher, and Co.; Drew, Heyward, and Co., London; Raines and Co., Edinburgh; Figgis and Oldham, Dublin; Marshall, Belfast; Bolton, Blanchard, and Co., York; C. H. Purnell, 3, Liver-court, Liverpool; Harris, Birmingham; T. and A. Warren, Bristol; Evans, Son, and Hodgson, Exeter; Cooper and Co., Reading; and all Druggists and Medicine Vendors; or, post free, of the Proprietor, W. Butler, Wootton-under-Edge, by enclosing Stamps.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, for inducing an exuberant growth of HAIR, and for imparting a permanent gloss, silky softness, and a tendency to curl, remains unrivalled—weakness, premature greyness, relaxation, and tendency to fall off, being entirely prevented by this "incomparable" oil.

Its purifying properties dispel all scurf and dandruff; and for children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful Head of Hair. As a mild stimulative, corrective, and preservative agent, Rowland's Macassar Oil has the exclusive patronage of the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, and with rank, fashion, and discernment, supersedes all preparations of professedly similar import.

Being universally preferred, its consequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most spurious trash as "Macassar Oil." It is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraved in two lines on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1,500 times, containing 29,028 letters. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s. per bottle.

Sold by the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

* * All other "MACASSAR OILS" are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!

VICKERS'S CURACAO PUNCH.

THIS DELIGHTFUL LIQUEUR stands pre-eminent as a finished specimen of what Punch should be. It is in a high state of concentration; and when diluted, presents to the connoisseur in tangible reality, that which before existed but in imagination.

That truly valuable stomachic, JAMAICA GINGER, is also most successfully combined with other wholesome ingredients; and introduced as a delicious Liqueur, known as, ORANGE GINGERETTE; and, in a stronger form (as an anti-spasmodic), under the style of GINGER BRANDY. These, as well as the eximious IMPERIAL LIQUEUR GENEVA, may be obtained at all the Spirit Merchants in the kingdom.

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19, New Broad-street, London,
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Referring to a circular issued by the Committee of the above-named Association, and signed by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Candlish, which has been sent to the ministers of various denominations in Scotland, England, and Ireland, we beg to state:—

That on the 30th day of June last we entered into an agreement with Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, the proprietors of the MS. of the Fourth Volume of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, to pay them the sum of £1,750 for the privilege of publishing the said Fourth Volume.

We were also bound, in terms of this agreement, not to announce this arrangement publicly till the 6th day of August. In the interim, while our lips were closed by this agreement, the circular above referred to was issued, urging upon clergymen of various denominations to use the most vigorous efforts, and that immediately, to procure at least 20,000 subscribers, and if possible 60,000 or 100,000, to the Edition of D'Aubigne's work, published by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd. This edition was within these few days sold to the Trade, by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, as a 11s. book, and is now on regular sale by the trade at 14s.; but, in virtue of the arrangement with the Committee of the Association already referred to, it is to be given to their Subscribers for 8s.

When we entered into the agreement to pay Messrs. Oliver and Boyd £1,750 for the privilege of publishing the Fourth Volume of D'Aubigne's History, we were not made aware of the arrangement made with the Committee already referred to, which we now understand to have been entered into twelve months ago. We are not disposed to complain of the Committee's wish to secure a wide circulation for Dr. D'Aubigne's History, or to obtain a large remuneration to D'Aubigne himself; but we do complain that Messrs. Oliver and Boyd did not inform us, previous to paying such a large sum, which we could only expect to realise by future sales of the entire work, that measures had been taken which will have the effect of rendering our purchase almost worthless.

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In conclusion, we will not enter into the discussion of the very doubtful principle of committees or associations interfering with the ordinary course of Trade, but leave this simple statement of facts to the consideration of those who have received the Committee's circular.

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